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DISCUSSED SOUND MONEY

Chamber of Commerce Men Meet Secretary Carlisle.

FIRM HAND ON CURRENCY QUESTION

Mr. Carlisle Looks to a Gold Basis and a Failure of the Efforts of the Silverites.

Secretary Carlisle arrived in this city Sunday night, and yesterday afternoon, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by prior arrangement, he met members of the Chamber of Commerce Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation.

The gentlemen who responded to the announcement sent out by Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the committee, were Louis Windmüller, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Hentz, ex-President of the Cotton Exchange; Isidor Straus, George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank; Charles Stewart Smith, John P. Townsend of the Bowery Bank, J. Kennedy Tod, and Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank. The conference was of an informal nature.

"We called simply," said Mr. Schwab, "to pay our respects to the Secretary and to exchange views on the monetary situation."

Being of a semi-social character, the meeting was private. Afterward several of the callers were asked for particulars as to the conversation. Mr. Tod said:

"The sound-money committee just met to have a talk with Mr. Carlisle. It has been the opinion of the committee that the currency question was one on which there could be no compromise. We have therefore established a propaganda, and have circulated widely pamphlets bearing on the subject. The Secretary thought we had made very satisfactory progress."

Secretary John G. Carlisle,
Conferred with Chamber of Commerce Men on Sound Money.

Isidor Straus said: "You need not give it much significance. It has none. We met only for an exchange of views as to the best methods of proceeding in our work. Different ideas were expressed. The belief prevailed that there was no probability of any considerable amount of gold going out of the country.

"On the contrary, it was believed that there was more likely to be an influx of gold, and if the next season's crops were good the financial affairs would right themselves. The Secretary said that there was no danger of any other than a solid gold basis. The efforts of the silverites would not prevail."

Mr. Hentz quoted Mr. Carlisle as saying that, from all he had heard, the agitation for sound money was making great progress, and the outlook was so far very satisfactory. Commenting on the recent loan, as showing how general the response was, he said that from Georgia had come quantities of coin of very old date, some of it evidently coming from the "stocking."

Having got the ideas of the Secretary and had an interchange of views, the committee will hold a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon for further discussion. The meeting will be private.

THE GUEST OF MR. BALDWIN.

Naval Officer of the Port Entertains the Secretary at Dinner.

Secretary Carlisle was entertained at dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night by C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port. The company present numbered thirty, and included representative bankers, business and professional men.

The dinner was wholly a private affair. It was served in the red room of the club. The decorations were in pink and white, and the menu was a particularly choice one. The table was oblong.

Secretary Carlisle sat at the right of Mr. Baldwin, and United States Senator W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin on his left. Opposite sat Frederic R. Coudert, President of the Manhattan Club, which will entertain the Secretary to-night, and ex-Congressman Perry Belmont.

The other guests were Dr. W. M. Polk, President James T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank, ex-Secretary Benjamin H. Bristow, James V. Parker, William Salomon, Samuel D. Babcock, John Lee Carroll of Washington, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, President Seth Low of Columbia, Edward King, E. D. Randolph, John A. McCall, Wheeler H. Peckham, Frederick D. Tappen, Edward N. Gibbs, Judge E. Henry Lacombe, D. O. Mills, R. T. Wilson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cord Meyer, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, J. D. R. Baldwin, John L. Cadwalader, John D. Dennis, and Charles Lanier.

After the dinner, Mr. Baldwin proposed the health of Secretary Carlisle, and it was drunk with enthusiasm.

There were no set speeches, but it is understood that Mr. Carlisle, in responding to Mr. Baldwin, made a very happy speech, and that thereafter several others made brief speeches, in which they praised the Secretary for his advocacy of sound-money principles.

All the arrangements have been completed by the Manhattan Club for the big reception which it will give to-night to Secretary Carlisle. It promises to be a very important and interesting affair.

"Glad Smiles" Catches an Alderman.

Officer Otto Raphael, on account of his proficiency in catching excise violators, was recently transferred from the Oak Street Station to Inspector Cortright's staff. He succeeded in gaining entrance Sunday night to the saloon of Alderman John J. Murphy, at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, and, after purchasing a glass of beer, placed the barkeeper, Charles Simonds, under arrest. Raphael's value as a detective in the excise line is due entirely to a wonderfully benignant smile, which proves irresistible to the barkeepers. He is known among his associates as the "Glad Smile." His prisoner this time was held in $100 bail for trial.

SAY EDITOR M'BRIDE MUST GO.

His Mitchell (S. D.) Neighbors Rebel Against His Methods—They Burn His Newspaper Plant.

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 24.—The entire Mitchell Mail outfit—presses, type, paper, and other paraphernalia—belonging to a long-established newspaper, was this morning taken into the street and publicly burned by a body of business men. The type were melted, the woodwork went up in smoke, and the iron presses were smashed into hundreds of pieces.

This act is another link in the tragedy of the paper's editor, R. H. McBride. A story of blasted hopes, ruined lives, and the display, it is said, of malignant efforts to ruin business, is mixed up in the case.

McBride and John D. Lawler, President of the First National Bank, were a number of years ago on friendly terms, the former being editor of the only Democratic paper in this section, and the latter prominent in the councils of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Lawler married Miss Ella Sturgis, daughter of Gen. Sturgis of the United States Army, nine years ago, and came to Mitchell to live. He became President of the First National Bank, and continued in that position to the present time.

Mrs. Lawler's widowed sister, Mrs. Dousman, of Prairie du Chien visited the Lawler family, and met McBride in a social way. Mrs. Dousman became attracted to McBride, he being a man of more than ordinary ability, and married him.

McBride's private character, it is stated, was not of the best. Previous to McBride's marriage to Mrs. Dousman, Mr. Lawler was requested by one of the nearest relatives of Mrs. Dousman to inform her of the private character of McBride, and he did so. This was all Mr. Lawler did in opposition to the marriage, according to relatives.

Many happy social gatherings, trips to the seashore, and winter residences in New-York followed until McBride tired of domestic life. A detective made a report, upon which Mrs. McBride separated from her husband and secured a divorce.

McBride returned to Mitchell and commenced a series of systematic attacks upon Mr. Lawler, his family, and the First National Bank. Farmers who deposited in the bank known to McBride, and those who were not known, were hunted up and given a "tip" that they had better take their money out of the bank. In consequence, the bank's support among farmers has steadily decreased for the past three years.

Every week's issue of The Mail contained an allusion to the bank and its President, based on falsehood, but appearing in such a manner that no action at law could be taken against the editor.

This conduct of McBride's was idly looked upon by the people until the news came a week ago that John D. Lawler had suddenly died of apoplexy in Sioux City, whither he had gone on business. The full force of McBride's long-continued abuse then came home to the citizens and they resolved to rid the town of the editor.

This resolution crystallized into a meeting of the foremost citizens Saturday night, and as a result a committee called upon McBride, and informed him that they had come to buy his outfit, with the further proviso that he would have to leave the town.

McBride assented to the proposition, and stated that he would sell the plant Monday morning to the citizens. At the appointed time the citizens called on McBride, but in the meantime he had been bolstered up by some of his friends, and he purposely got out of the reach of the committee.

The committee appointed one of their number to become McBride's agent, gave him sufficient money to pay for the plant, and then proceeded to destroy the whole outfit. The committee is now hunting for McBride, to impress upon him the fact that his stay in Mitchell must be brief.

HUE AND CRY FOR A BURGLAR.

When Caught He Fought Two Men, Escaped, Was Chased by a Mob and Caught by a Police Captain.

Francis Grundy keeps a liquor store on the ground floor of 441 Third Avenue. He lives on the second floor with his wife, and they have one boarder, named Lyons. Mrs. Grundy went out shopping yesterday afternoon and did not return until 7 o'clock in the evening. She went into the parlor and there found a man engaged in packing up a bundle.

When the burglar saw Mrs. Grundy he aimed a pistol at her. The trigger snapped, but the pistol was not discharged. Mrs. Grundy's screams attracted the boarder, who ran into the parlor. The burglar turned the pistol on him, but it again snapped without discharging. Lyons attempted to wrench the pistol from the burglar's grasp, and during the scuffle had his left hand badly torn by the revolver.

Mrs. Grundy continued to scream, and her husband came to the rescue, and he and the burglar had a hand-to-hand struggle, which resulted in the burglar knocking Mr. Grundy down. The boarder and the burglar then clinched, and fought their way into the hallway, where subsequently both of them rolled down stairs.

The burglar was the first to get to his feet, and ran out into the street, where a crowd of three or four hundred people had been collected by the screams of Mrs. Grundy. The burglar broke through the crowd and ran toward Thirty-first Street, with the people yelling murder and stop thief at his heels. Police Captain Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and Policeman Jose were in the vestibule of Sanford's Theatre, when they heard the shouts, and ran out to the sidewalk, just in time to see the burglar escaping up the avenue. Both officers gave chase, and near Thirty-fourth Street caught him.

When questioned at the station house the burglar said his name was Frank Mason, twenty-four years old, and that he lived at the Windsor Hotel, 52 Bowery. An empty five-barreled, 32-calibre revolver, nine skeleton keys, and a gold badge belonging to the boarder, Lyons, were found on the prisoner. Capt. Martens returned to Mr. Grundy's apartments and found $1,000 worth of clothing, jewelry, and silverware packed up in a bundle lying on the parlor floor ready for removal. Lying close by the bundle was a jimmy, two feet long, which the burglar had used to pry open the parlor door. The burglar will be arraigned in Yorkville Police Court to-day.

THE DEATH OF ADOLF LADENBURG.

Many Callers at His Former Office—Memorial Services Next Week.

There were many callers at the banking office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 46 Wall Street, yesterday to tender condolences on the death of Adolf Ladenburg, who was lost from the steamship Niagara last week.

Mr. Ladenburg was one of the best-known of the German bankers, and one of the most highly esteemed. No doubt was expressed that he had been washed overboard. There was no reason to suppose otherwise, for he had every reason to wish to live.

Mr. Thalmann announced that, under the renewal of the partnership contract on Jan. 1, 1895, the firm would undergo no change of name, and no transfer of interest until after Dec. 31, 1899. Meanwhile Mr. Ladenburg's estate would receive his share of the business profits.

Memorial services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of Northampton, Mass., will conduct the service.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24.—Following is to-day's vote for United States Senator: Hunter, 45; Blackburn, 43; Willson, 1; Carlisle, 3; Bate, 1; McCreary, 1. Senator Pearl (Rep.) is credited with having made a significant remark to-day. It is reported that he said, in view of the row between Hunter and Bradley, that Hunter's election was impossible, and that the contest finally would wind up with the election of a sound-money Democrat.

BILLS RELATING TO BANKS

Three Important Measures Before a House Committee.

ONE RELATES TO CIRCULATION

Another Deals with Borrowing by Officers—The Third Provides for an International Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It was decided by the House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning that at its next meeting it would consider three bills of more than ordinary importance.

One bill permits banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds.

Another bill restricts the borrowing of a bank's funds by the officers without the full knowledge of the Directors.

The third looks to the establishment of an international bank, which was one of the recommendations of the late Pan-American Congress.

The bill first named will provoke the greatest discussion. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, while not objecting to the measure so long as the present financial system shall be continued, opposes any legislation which, in his opinion, will not give relief to the Treasury. At least half the members of the committee are either bankers or connected with banking institutions, and these gentlemen, it is understood, regard the proposition favorably. The vote in the committee on reporting it, therefore, is expected to be close.

It is predicted that the bill having reference to the borrowing of money from banks by its officers will be defeated, as it is believed the publicity given to the condition of banks by the periodical reports made to the Controller of the Currency are a sufficient safeguard to the institutions.

The committee looks with considerable favor upon the bill providing for an international bank in this country, but the question has been raised if such a measure would not be unconstitutional.

Banks Increasing Their Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Great activity has been displayed by National banks in the last few weeks in taking out additional circulation. The increase last week amounted to $1,529,053, and since Jan. 1 to Feb. 21, Controller Eckels, on application, ordered circulation for National banks to the amount of $15,082,750, nearly all of which, it is expected, will be taken. The new bonds form the basis of the increased circulation.

Protection for Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Brewster (Rep., N. Y.,) to-day introduced in the House a bill to "protect" the silver-mining industry of this country by taking from the free list of the Tariff bill silver bullion, silver coins, and silver ores, and making them dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

MISHAP TO A SLEEP TALKER.

Flocke Dislocated His Jaw and Dr. McDonald Took a Pugilistic Method of Replacing It.

OZONE PARK, L. I., Feb. 24.—While talking in his sleep Sunday night, Henry Flocke, a builder, residing here, dislocated his jaw. He could not close his mouth until Dr. McDonald came to his aid.

Mr. Flocke's habit of talking in his sleep has made him the butt of a good deal of joking. He went to bed as usual last night. He had not slept long when he began talking. This awoke his wife, who listened for about ten minutes. Suddenly, Flocke's nocturnal monologue stopped. He began gasping. Mrs. Flocke was frightened and she shook her husband into wakefulness.

"Why, what's the matter Henry?" she asked.

Her husband tried to speak, but in vain. His jaw was immovable. He motioned to his wife that he could not speak, and she endeavored to force his mouth shut. She could not move it. Fearing her husband was suffering from lockjaw, she sent for Dr. McDonald.

"Do you want me to replace your jaw in my own way?" asked the doctor.

Mr. Flocke motioned in the affirmative. Dr. McDonald stepped in front of Flocke. Without warning the doctor struck Flocke a terrific blow on the left side of the jaw. Flocke showed a disposition to strike back.

"You told me to do it in my own way," said the physician. "You observe that your ability to speak is restored."

The blow had knocked Flocke's dislocated jawbone into its proper position, and, except for a little soreness, he was none the worse. Dr. McDonald explained that Flocke's jaw was liable to dislocation at any time unless he broke himself of the habit of talking in his sleep.

NEW-BRUNSWICK HAS A FAITH CURIST.

A Curious Tale About the Illness and Recovery of William Feister.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 24.—The friends of William Feister of Throop Avenue, this city, tell a peculiar story of how he was saved from death a short time ago. He is over eighty years old. About two months ago he was taken with a severe cold and gradually sank. Last week he was thought to be dying and he also believed that he was nearing the end. Last Thursday he was barely conscious.

His family and a number of friends had gathered in the room and were awaiting the end, which did not appear far off, when the door bell rang. Water Commissioner R. H. Becker proved to be the man who rang it. He was an old friend of the sick man. He did not know of his illness and had stopped to see his friend. He entered the house noisily and was shocked to learn of the illness of its owner. He went at once to the sick room.

The noise had roused Feister, and when the Commissioner entered the sick man smiled but did not uter a word and appeared to lapse at once into the state he had been in. Mr. Becker asked what was the matter in a loud voice and the sick man roused himself and whispered "I'm going."

Mr. Becker sat down beside the bed, and taking the hand of the supposed dying man, told him he must get well. At first, Feister paid no attention to what was being said, but finally he began to take an interest in what Mr. Becker was saying. Within two hours the pallor on his face had changed to a flush, and he was laughing at remarks made by Mr. Becker. Then he discovered he was hungry, and took the first nourishment that had passed his lips without being forced, for several weeks. Mr. Becker sat and joked with the sick man, and after several hours of this treatment, Feister was sitting up in bed. When Mr. Becker left Feister said heartily:

"Becker, I'm going to get well; I'll go to church with you in a week." Since that time Mr. Feister has continued to recover, and now appears to be well on the road to health.

Not a Candidate for Governor.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 24.—Congressman Hill of Norwalk made a formal denial in an interview here to-day of the report that he wished to run for Governor on the Republican ticket this year. He said emphatically that he was not a candidate, and in no circumstances would allow his name to be used in the convention. Congressman Hill favors the candidacy of Loren B. Cooke, who at present is Lieutenant-Governor.

COMMISSIONER MOORE ARRESTED.

Sent to Jail by Justice Gaynor—He Will Conduct Public Works Business from His Cell.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 24.—Commissioner of Public Works John W. Moore is languishing in jail to-night, while Mayor Gleason is several hundred miles away, seeking rest after the hard work incident to his first two months in office.

Commissioner Moore was arrested this afternoon in his office in the City Hall by Deputy Sheriff McDougal, and taken to the Queens County jail, which is only a few steps from the City Hall. Commissioner Moore's arrest was somewhat of a surprise to him. He was well aware that Supreme Court Justice Gaynor had adjudged him guilty of contempt of court, and had sentenced him to five days in jail, but supposed, it is said, that his laywers had taken some steps to secure an appeal, and thereby keep him out of jail, for the time being, at least.

The arrest of the Public Works Commissioner is the outcome of a fight over the Board of Health. A few days before Mayor Sanford went out of office he appointed a new Board of Health. It was refused admission to the City Hall after Mayor Gleason took office.

Health Officer W. J. Burnett secured from Justice Gaynor a temporary injunction restraining the authorities from interfering with him in the discharge of his duties. The Health officer and the members of the board went to the City Hall to hold a meeting Jan. 7. They found two policemen guarding the doors leading to the offices of the board. The policemen refused to admit either the members of the board or the Health Officer. It was said afterward the policemen told the members of the board they had received their instructions from Commissioner Moore, Health Officer Burnett laid the matter before Justice Gaynor, and it resulted in Commissioner Moore's conviction.

After his arrest Commissioner Moore was taken to the jailor's office, where his pedigree was entered in the book kept for that purpose. He was then escorted to a roomy cell on the top floor, and near the one occupied several years ago by Mayor Gleason for five days. Commissioner Moore has arranged to conduct the affairs of his office from his cell, which he will occupy until next Friday afternoon.

It is expected that some effort will be made to get him out of jail to-morrow. The fact of his arrest was telegraphed to Mayor Gleason, who is in Washington, and he will probably return at once and use every legal means to liberate Mr. Moore.

THE PRESIDENT SHOT DUCKS.

But Owing to Floating Ice Scaring the Birds He Did Not Kill as Many as Was Expected.

WIDEWATER, Va., Feb. 24.—The lighthouse tender Maple, which left Washington at 11 o'clock last night, arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock with President Cleveland on board. The President is accompanied by Commander Lamberton, Dr. Riley, and Attorney General Harmon.

The President came upon the invitation of Withers Waller, to shoot ducks from his blinds, which are among the best on the Potomac. Mr. Waller and his guest, Col. Wright Rives of the United States Army, went on board the steamer immediately on its arrival, and the President and his party proceeded to the blinds and commenced shooting.

Mr. Waller has his blinds nicely fitted up, and the President finds it comfortable and pleasant to shoot from them.

The President was not so successful in his duck hunting this morning as anticipated. The tide caused the ice to float down near the principal blind, which scared the ducks, and to a certain extent injured the morning's sport; only seven or eight ducks being killed up to lunch time.

After lunching with Mr. Waller, President Cleveland and party again began shooting. Col. Rives and Gen. Harmon went to one of the lower blinds, and killed a number of ducks.

Owing to the running ice, comparatively few ducks have been hovering to the blinds. The party, however, killed twenty-odd, of which the President claims half.

The distinguished sportsmen were hospitably entertained for a short while this evening by Mr. Waller. The President is pleased with his day's sport, and, taking everything into consideration, thinks he has done remarkably well. The hunters left for Washington at 6:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The steamer Maple, with the President and his duck-shooting companions on board, returned to her wharf in good season to-night.

The President reached the Executive Mansion at 10:30 o'clock.

A PENSION FOR MRS. GRESHAM.

The Widow of the Late Secretary of State Granted $100 a Month by the National Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day the bill granting a pension of $200 a month to the widow of the late Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, as Brigadier General, (with an amendment reported by the Pensions Committee reducing the amount to $100,) was taken up, and Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) moved that the amendment be concurred in. He proceeded to address the Senate on the subject.

He said that the appointment of Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State by President Cleveland had taken the country by surprise, as Mr. Gresham had never been known as a member of the Democratic Party. It had been regarded as a quite singular and broad departure from established usage. Mr. Gresham had gone into the office of Secretary of State as a stranger to those of his own household, and his position was at first one of practical isolation. But not for long. The man himself was never isolated. His modesty, his truth, his moderation of character, and his uniform courtesy soon established between him and his colleagues and the members of the two houses that intimate and direct relation so necessary to the successful administration of his high office.

His career had been from the camp to the court, and from the court to the Cabinet. He had received high honors from both great parties of the country, as if nature had given him some strange right of primogeniture.

The committee amendment was agreed to and the bill (granting Mrs. Gresham a pension of $100 a month) was passed.

ERIE'S TRACKS MAY BE ELEVATED.

Jersey City and Railroad Officials Have a Conference.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Mayor Wanser, Senator Voorhees, and President Brown of the Street and Water Board held a conference with the Erie Railroad officials at the company's offices in New-York to-night in reference to elevating the Erie tracks in this city.

Mayor Wanser said the city would be willing to close two streets at the foot of the Heights and two near the river side in order to facilitate the work. The Erie officials asked if the city would not bear a part of the expense, as was done in New-York. Senator Voorhees said the cases were not parallel, because New-York City collected taxes from the railroads, while in New-Jersey, the railroad taxes go to the State. No decision was reached.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: John Harlow of Missouri, and William G. Rice of New-York to be Civil Service Commissioners. William W. Baldwin of New-York to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

From the Champagne Districts of France.

Skilled workmen and the best vines were brought over 40 years ago to Lake Keuka, N. Y., (on isothermal line,) and there Great Western Champagne is made and sold for $12.50 a case. H. B. Kirk & Co.—Adv.

BOOTHS FINALLY RETIRE

Leave Army Headquarters for the Last Time, They Declare.

EVA BOOTH TEMPORARILY IN CHARGE

Will Look After Salvationists Until Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker Arrive.

MORE DISCUSSION NOW OF SECESSION.

Ballington Booth Blames His Brother Herbert—How He Will Make Over the Property.

The trouble in the Salvation Army respecting a Commander for the forces in the United States culminated yesterday in the retirement of Commander Ballington Booth and his wife, who withdrew entirely from the organization.

Miss Eva Booth, the youngest daughter of Gen. Booth, who came to this country to try to persuade her brother to return to England, was authorized by cable from Bramwell Booth, the General's chief of staff, to take temporary command as Commissioner, pending the arrival of Commander and Mrs. F. De La Tour Booth-Tucker, who have been appointed to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Ex-Commander and Mrs. Booth left the Salvation Army Headquarters in West Fourteenth Street for the last time, as they said, at 6 o'clock last evening.

"We have left only our children and our household effects," said Mrs. Booth to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as she was leaving the National Headquarters.

Mr. Ballington Booth.

The statement made by Commander Booth Saturday night led many to believe that he would consent to head a revolt if he were assured sufficient support. This hope inspired his friends among the staff officers to call a meeting for 10 o'clock yesterday to consider the situation. Commander Booth and Mrs. Booth arrived at the building about 9 o'clock, and the Commander summoned Brigadier Perry, who has charge of the Land Department, to deliver to him all deeds of property in his possession. Brigadier Perry refused to receive them, and Commander Booth sent for his lawyer, Robert C. Alexander, who soon persuaded the Brigadier to obey orders. Commander Booth next ordered the destruction of a great number of typewritten circulars attacking him. These circulars, Col. Nicol and Col. Eadie had prepared the night before.

Commander and Mrs. Booth then attended the meeting of division officers and others, which was held in their private office. Some of those present were Brigadiers Richard Evans of the Central Division, William Evans of the Atlantic coast, Fielding of the Northwestern District, Brewer of the New-England District, Cozens of the Ohio and Southeastern District, and Holz of New-York State. Brigadiers Keppel of the Pacific coast, Sully of the Southwestern, and French of the Midland Divisions, were absent. While they were discussing affairs, Clos. Nicol and Eadie, who had not been invited to the meeting, asked for admittance, and explained that Commissioner Eva Booth desired to make a statement. Permission was given for her to appear, and Col. Nicol went down stairs and escorted her into the room.

Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Miss Booth was weeping and seemed greatly agitated. She was informed that she could speak fifteen minutes, and at the expiration of her time she was told that she would have an opportunity to finish her remarks in the small meeting room on the ground floor, to which place the officers would adjourn. Commander and Mrs. Booth then resumed their conference with their officers.

It was past noon when the meeting broke up, and many then went below to the hall, which was well filled. Brigadier William Evans presided over the meeting, and said that, as the American Salvation Army was bound sooner or later to be independent of the English organization, he moved that the Field Staff offer the Generalship to Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, whose work had built up the army in the United States.

The motion was greeted with applause, and Brigadier Fielding seconded it. Brigadier Bown also seconded it, and said she would stick to the Army, whether it became independent or remained a branch organization.

Commissioner Eva Booth advanced to the front of the platform and made a plea for the Army to remain loyal to Gen. Booth.

"You have all met my father, our dear General," she said, with emotion.

"Yes," interrupted Adjutant Caygill, who

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RIOT IMMINENT IN NICARAGUA.

Zelaya Has Declared Himself Dictator, His Ministers Have Left Him, and the People Are Agitated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—According to news received from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, an uprising is again imminent in that country. Newspapers have been suppressed, but reports brought to San Juan by passengers from the interior are to the effect that the City of Leon has declared itself in favor of Baca against President Zelaya, and demands Zelaya's resignation.

Zelaya considers himself strong enough to put down the movement, trusting for support to the conservatives and the friendly Government of Honduras. He has discharged all citizens of Leon from his services, and demands of the city the surrender of arms and full submission.

He is endeavoring to obtain the assistance of ex-President Zavala of Granada. Great excitement prevailed throughout Nicaragua, especially as most of the national arms and ammunition are in Leon. The latest advices are that Zelaya has declared himself "dictator," and that all his ministers have left him At last reports the people of Leon were up in arms and a fight was imminent.

THE X RAYS IN SURGERY.

Effort to be Made at Columbia College To-day to Extract a Bullet in a Bone in Paro Marengo's Body.

Dr. Carl Beck of St. Mark's Hospital, and Prof. Putin of Columbia College will this afternoon endeavor, with the aid of the X rays, to extract a bullet imbedded in a bone in the body of Paro Marengo, a lawyer with an office in Wall Street, and living in East Eleventh Street, near Second Avenue. The operation will be performed in Columbia College.

While Mr. Marengo was cleaning a gun at his house about two months ago it accidentally exploded, and a charge of buckshot entered his body. Mr. Marengo has been under the care of Dr. Beck since then, and the shot have been partially extracted at intervals.

By means of the X rays Dr. Beck recently succeeded in locating one of the shot imbedded in the bone. Dr. Beck did not think it necessary to extract the bullet at the time, as it was located where it caused no trouble to the patient. In the interests of science, however, he has decided, with the advice and consent of his patient, to extract the bullet with the aid of the photograph made by the X rays in the presence of the students and Faculty of Columbia College.

THE MAYOR HAS NO FEAR.

Smiles When He Hears He May Be Sued by Mr. Germain.

Mayor Strong smiled yesterday when he heard that William Germain of 142 West Thirty-third Street was going to bring suit against him for slander or something of that sort. Mr. Germain is one of the men who made affidavits and claimed the $500 reward offered by the Mayor for proof that any of his appointees had used patronage to bribe delegates to local conventions to support the anti-Platt faction of the Republican Party. The Mayor has declared that the evidence presented to him would not be accepted in any court of justice, and he has decided to pay no attention to it.

Mr. Germain thinks the Mayor has impeached his veracity.

"I flatter myself," said Mr. Germain, "that my reputation for truth telling is on a par with the Mayor's, and I won't stand being called a liar without making a kick about it."

Therefore, Mr. Germain has consulted the law firm of Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, as to his "rights." No papers have yet been served.

FIREMEN WERE AFFECTED BY GAS.

Foreman Reilly Fainted and Became Delirious—The Fire in Greene Street.

Fire started in the cellar of the five-story iron building 113 Greene Street at 8:15 last evening. The cellar and first floor are occupied by L. Toplitz & Co., importers of general merchandise, and the other four floors are occupied by Rubel, Wile & Reller, manufacturers of cloaks and suits.

On account of the valuable goods stored in the building, two alarms were sent in. The fire was confined to the cellar, and was easily extinguished, but not before $5,000 damage had been done.

Foreman Reilly, Lieut. Maher, and Firemen O'Neill, Corey, and Dooley of Engine Company No. 20 were almost overcome by gas in the cellar. All, with the exception of Reilly, got out without difficulty. Reilly, who lives at 605 Hudson Street, had been sick for two weeks, and fainted. He was taken to a neighboring building, where he had a chill and became delirious. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Samuel Ranter of Engine Company No. 17 was slightly cut about the legs by broken glass while at work in the cellar. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

ELOPED WITH HER MANAGER.

Mrs. Bowler of the Ram's Head Hotel Ran Away with William Barnes.

Joseph Bowler, who conducts a saloon at Franklin and India Streets, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, is anxious to discover the whereabouts of his wife, Emma South Bowler, who kept the Ram's Head Hotel at the northeast corner of Franklin and India Streets up to a week ago, when she disappeared. William Barnes, a good-looking young man, who was imported last year to take a trolley striker's place, left the city simultaneously with Mrs. Bowler.

Incidentally a small army of butchers, bakers, one bartender, and several shopkeepers are making diligent inquiries about the missing couple, as they desire to collect several large and small bills which they allege that Mrs. Bowler and Barnes contracted while jointly managing the Ram's Head hostelry.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowler were married in 1871, and separated six years ago. Their saloons were only a block apart, and each did a thriving business.

Salisbury and Protective Doctrine.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question by Lord Stanley of Alderley, said that the case of France showed that protection had afforded real relief to owners and occupiers of land, but he declared that not one of his speeches could be construed into an argument in favor of protection.

Littauer's Successful Campaign.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—At the Republican caucus in this city to-night, L. N. Littauer, for Congress, carried fifteen out of the sixteen districts. He will have all but three or four of the delegates out of 131 in the Assembly District Convention.

Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Cleveland, who receives Mondays, held a large and exceedingly pleasant reception this afternoon, as all of her recent luncheon guests were calling. Tea was served, and some music was enjoyed.

Great Fire Loss at Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 24.—The large drapery establishment of Store Brothers in this city has been destroyed by fire. The loss is £75,000.

Go South on Fast Steamer

Sibria, 1 month, excursion, $125; sailing March 14. Cesare Conti, tourist agent, 35 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

MR. MORGAN'S WAR IS OVER

The Alabama Senator Is Still Talking, However, About Cuba.

GREATLY INTERESTED IN HIS SUBJECT

So Much Absorbed by It That He contentedly Speaks to Empty Seats—May Get Through To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Morgan still holds the right of way in the Senate with his speech favoring the belligerency of the Cubans, and the fear is growing that the war will come to and end before the speech shall be concluded. Mr. Morgan, who had been talking to empty seats for more than three hours, sat down at a late hour this afternoon, with the remark that he would resume his speech to-morrow. This was unwelcome news to the many friends of the Cuban cause in the Chamber, but under the liberal rules of the Senate he cannot be shut off until he shall have finished, no matter whether the end shall come to-morrow or a fortnight hence.

Mr. Morgan appears to be utterly oblivious to the fact that he has exhausted the patience of his colleagues. There were not more than a half dozen Senators in the Chamber at one time this afternoon, and the galleries were far from full. Almost any other Senator, except, perhaps, Mr. Call, would have been disheartened, but Morgan did not appear to notice the empty seats.

It was apparent that his attempt last week to create a war scare had fallen flat. The country is not willing to believe that there is danger of war between the United States and Spain. The policy of the United States regarding Cuba since the time of President Adams furnished Mr. Morgan with much material to-day, and he also found time to direct attention to the unparalleled cruelties of the Spaniards in the Island in the present and preceding wars. There are several other Senators who desire to be heard on the general subject of Cuban recognition, so that it is impossible to say when the Senate will have an opportunity to vote on the pending resolution.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Morgan quoted the statement of "an accurate and able historian" that in the last ten years' war in the Island of Cuba the Spanish Minister admitted that in addition to the 13,600 Cubans who had been killed in battle, 43,500 prisoners had been put to death. When he first read that, he said, he inquired of himself what Christianity had been doing in the world if in this age it was possible that such things could be done in an island like Cuba, and that "this grand, free Republic could sit indifferently by, knowing the facts, and not unsheath the sword and strike to death the brutal monarch who inflicted it."

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Morgan to state his authority "for that wonderful statement—that horrible statement."

Mr. Morgan was sorry to say that he could not recall the name.

"Is it from history?" Mr. Frye asked.

"Yes; deliberately written," Mr. Morgan replied, "and written by a Spaniard."

"Does the Senator believe it?" Mr. Frye asked.

"I hesitated a long time," Mr. Morgan replied, "to credit it; but to disbelieve it I would have to deny the deliberate statement made by a historian in a book of universal acceptance—the American Encyclopedia."

Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) incorroboration of the statement, read some extracts from a pamphlet by Clarence King, rehearsing instances of horrible atrocities by the Spanish troops in Cuba.

Mr. Morgan said that the fact that the American people had witnessed those struggles for so many years was enough to prove their faithful adhesion to National duty. They could go no further in their forbearance without a stain on the National honor and without doing injustice to the Government and the people of the United States.

When Mr. Morgan took his seat, (but without finishing his speech,) Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered a substitute for the concurrent resolution declaring that the Senate contemplated with solicitude and profound regret the sufferings and destruction accompanying the civil conflict now in progress in Cuba, and expressing the trust that the Executive Department, at as early a day as the facts would warrant, would recognize the belligerency of those who were in arms against Spain, and that the good offices of the United States might be exerted prudently, peacefully, and effectively to the end that Cuba might be enabled to establish a permanent Government of her own choice.

The subject went over until to-morrow.

DEMAND FOR SILVER IN LONDON.

Advance in the Price Here Which the Dealers Say Is Legitimate.

A sharp demand for silver in London, for shipment to India, advanced that metal yesterday in its price here. Commercial bars were quoted at 69 to 69⅞ cents per ounce, assay bars at 69¼ to 70¼ cents, and there were sales of bullion certificates for 40,000 ounces at 70 cents, the advance for the day in all quotations being 1 cent per ounce.

According to bullion dealers and bankers having relations with silver-using countries the advance is legitimate and not speculative. Exchange on India has been steadily rising in London for a month past, and is now at the highest figures of the upward movement. At the same time supplies of silver have been depleted materially by the falling off in the production resulting from the protracted low price. The same circumstance has stimulated the use of silver both in the arts and in countries that are upon a silver basis. It is said that there is no large stock of silver at any point.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit vaults hold 69,991 ounces, against 170,138 ounces last Friday. London exports to India, China, and the straits have been kept much below the average this year on account of the short supply. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 13 they were £424,098, against £1,381,330, and £1,334,430 for corresponding periods in 1895 and 1804.

Charles J. Saunders Missing.

Charles J. Saunders of 304 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, has been absent from home since last Thursday, and his relatives and friends are becoming anxious at his failure to return. Mr. Saunders is the general manager of the printing establishment of County Clerk Saffern of Brooklyn, and, as such, had occasion to visit many near-by cities, as Newark, Paterson, Albany,

THE ACTRESS' SECRET.

How She Kept Young and Fresh Looking.

One of the most remarkable women in America is a popular actress whose name is known all over the world. She is a beautiful and vivacious woman, and yet, strange to say, she is nearly sixty years of age. In spite of her advanced years, she is to-day as fresh and youthful in appearance as many a woman of thirty. It was in a recent interview that she told the secret of her marvelous vitality.

"I owe all my health and vigor," she said, "to the fact that I am in the habit of occasionally using a pure stimulant. About twenty years ago I was advised to do this by an eminent physician, and I have followed his advice ever since. Whenever I feel at all weak or run down I find it is the best thing I can take in order to get strength and energy. That is why I manage to keep so young at my age, and never know what it is to have a day's sickness."

For the information of ladies who may wish to follow the example of this fortunate woman it may be added that Duffy's pure malt whiskey is the stimulant to which she refers. She has for many years been enthusiastic in recommending it because she knows from her own experience that it is pure, healthful, and invigorating. She has found it unequaled for building up the system, and thousands of other women have testified to the same effect. There is, in fact, nothing like Duffy's pure malt for setting the blood in motion, toning up the digestive organs, and imparting new life and vigor. It is also the best thing to take for curing or preventing colds, chills, coughs, the grip or pneumonia. For this reason be careful when ordering from your grocer or druggist to insist on getting Duffy's pure malt whiskey and accept no substitute. There is nothing else that can produce the same effects.

RECEIVER'S SALE WEBER PIANOS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

GREAT CUT FROM FORMER PRICES FOR CASH.

The opportunity of a lifetime to secure one of the leading pianos at a nominal price.

WILLIAM FOSTER,
As Temporary Receiver of
Weber Piano Company,
108 5TH AVE., Cor. West 16th St.

AIDS THE DESTITUTE SICK.

Work of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association — Appeal for Gifts from the Managers.

The New-York Diet Kitchen Association, which was organized to furnish nourishment to the destitute sick, has issued its report for 1895. The report of Miss Isabel C. Gibbens, Secretary, shows that the receipts were $14,807.60, and expenditures, $8,055.36, the balance being placed in the permanent endowment found. The kitchens distributed to needy invalids 283,724 pints of milk, 62,852 portions of rice, 1,948 pints of beef tea, and 667 eggs.

The income was not sufficient to start the fifth kitchen, which was closed in 1894. Nevertheless, the work done was greater than in any of the four years of the association's existence. The number of patient's relieved was 22,01, and the rations issued by dispensaries and physicians, 160,307.

The receipts of the year came from various sources. The New-York Dispensary gave $783.30, the Thanksgiving appeal brought $1,867, a studio entertainment by Messrs. Watrous and Clarke brought $824.06, the theatre and concert license fund gave $500, the late Miss Josephine L. Travis of East Orange, N. J., left $4,372.67, the managers gave $391. The Needlework Guilds gave liberal donations of garments, the Farmington Society gave 633 new garments, J. Wall & Co. gave 5,300 loaves of bread and 61,005 rolls, and the Fruit and Flower Mission gave liberally.

The managers make a strong appeal for aid during the coming year. They say:

The managers, conscious of the value of the work they are doing, and brought in frequent contact with the sick and helpless poor, who so urgently need the relief our society affords, cannot but feel that if the public appreciated the amount and quality of the work, it would respond most liberally to their appeals for aid.

The more fortunate are apt to forget that when the working man or woman is diabled by disease, not only do wages cease, but expenses incidental to sickness, with rent and fuel, soon exhaust the little store of savings, and then it is that the Diet Kitchen brings aid to the afflicted in the form of suitable nourishment.

Surely no charity can be more needful or truly helpful than that which we dispense. It is well to remember that our rules require the requisition to be signed by a dispensary or a physician before it is filled, thus precluding imposture. The charitable may therefore depend upon their gifts to this institution accomplishing the object they desire—namely, in the words of our charter, "furnishing to the destitute sick such nourishment as shall be necessary to their restoration." Can any charity appeal to us more strongly?

The managers are also working for an endowment fund, which will greatly aid in the work.

THU AUTHORS' CLUB TO GET A TEA SET.

Rookwood Pottery—Trays with Portraits of Lowell and Whittier.

The Authors' Club will luxuriate in a new tea set of china, of dainty color and design, made expressly by the Rookwood Pottery people of Cincinnati, to gratify the aesthetic taste and the artistic eyes of its members.

The set consists of seven pieces, four trays, a teapot, a sugar bowl, and cream pitcher, in the particularly attractive tone known as "aerial blue," on a cool, grayish-white ground. Two of the trays contain portraits of Whittier and Lowell; another tray has a scribe, with the word "Literature" on a scroll.

Of the Rookwood Pottery, Charles Dudley Warner said, in Harper's Magazine: "The art of Cincinnati has a good deal the air of being indigenous, and the outcome in the arts of carving and design, and in music has exhibited native vigor. The city has made itself a reputation for wood carving and for decorative pottery. The Rookwood Pottery, the private enterprise of Mrs. Bellamy Storer, is the only pottery in this country in which the instinct of beauty is paramount to the desire of profit. Here for a series of years experiments have been going on with clays and glazing, in regard to form and color, and in decoration purely for effect, which have resulted in pieces of marvelous interest and beauty. The effort has always been to satisfy a refined sense rather than to cater to a vicious taste, or one for startling effects already formed. I mean that the effort has not been to suit the taste of the market, but to raise that taste. The result is some of the most exquisite work in texture and color anywhere to be found."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 24.—Fire in Torrington to-day partially destroyed the three-story frame building occupied by the New-York Clothing House, entailing a loss of $9,000. It is supposed that the fire started from an overturned lamp.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 33d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PASSED BY REPUBLICANS

Assembly Approved the Albany Bi-Partisan Police Bill.

DEMOCRATIC PROTESTS NOT HEEDED

Mr. Davidson Predicted the Downfall of the Republican Organization—The Bill in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill was passed by the Assembly to-day.

The bill having been read through at the request of Mr. Kelly (Dem., Kings,) a point of order was made by Mr. Kempner that the bill had not been considered by a quorum of the Cities Committee.

Mr. O'Grady stated that the Cities Committee had reported by order of the House, and that point had come too late. If presented at all, it should come at the time the bill was reported from the committee.

The Speaker held the point of order of Mr. Kempner not well taken, and decided with Mr. O'Grady.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair was taken by Mr. Kempner.

The Chair was sustained by a vote of 79 yeas to 36 nays.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Kelly that the Revision Committee had reported an amendment instead of a recommendation. The same objection to this point of order as was raised to the first point was made by Mr. O'Grady, who was sustained by the Speaker.

Mr. Davidson asked for recognition, but the clerk began calling the roll on the final passage of the bill.

The roll call was continued, with Messrs. Davidson and Stanchfield protesting and asking for recognition.

Who, asked Mr. Davidson, inquired for the bill. Surely not the people. The bill was a bad one, and ought to be defeated. Still, Mr. Davidson believed, that the bill would pass and become a law. He and the Speaker were members of the House in 1893, and he remembered that Mr. Fish had opposed a bill similar to this affecting Buffalo.

Mr. Fish had then predicted the downfall of the Buffalo Democracy. That prophecy had come true. Mr. Davidson predicted the utter downfall of the Albany County Republican organization if the bill passed.

Assemblymen Green, Kelly, and Kempner opposed the bill on the roll call, and Mr. Scherer advocated the measure.

The bill was passed by a vote of 85 yeas to 44 nays, a party vote, except Assemblyman Sanger (Dem.) of Oneida, who voted with Democrats in the negative.

A motion to reconsider the vote upon the bill was made by Mr. Stanchfield. He asked the favor of the majority that the minority be accorded at least resonable recognition. There had been a concerted action upon the Albany Police bill, agreed upon by the minority. It was as a part of this agreement that the gentleman from Albany had asked for the full reading of the bill.

Instead of allowing the minority fair play and a proper debate upon the measure, the Chair, as a matter of resentment and personal spleen, had refused to recognize certain members. This was unjust and improper, for it was the place of Mr. O'Grady, the majority leader, to move to close debate, instead of the Chair usurping the powers of the Republican leader upon the floor. The minority had at least the right to every element of fair play.

Mr. Stanchfield opposed the bill generally, and asked for the adoption of his motion.

Mr. O'Grady advocated the bill, and criticised the Albany police force.

The motion of Mr. Stanchfield to reconsider was lost by a vote of 71 to 34, a party vote.

In the Senate, Mr. Nussbaum gave notice that he would move the suspension of the rules so that the Assembly Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill could be taken up out of order, substituted for the Senate bill, and the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on the measure.

"Is the bill here from the Assembly?" Senator Cantor asked.

"I don't know," Senator Nussbaum answered.

"This is an extraordinary move," rejoined Senator Cantor.

Senator Grady made the point that the notice was out of order, in that the Assembly bill was not before the Senate. The Chair ruled against Senator Grady.

Senator Cantor asked the Chair to inquire of the Clerk whether the Assembly bill was before the Senate.

"This is too high-handed. The Chair refuses to ask the question. This is an attempt to push through partisan legislation regardless of rules," Senator Cantor said, when an answer to his request was not forthcoming.

Senator Grady appealed from the decision of the Chair. Senator Cantor said the decision was wholly within the discretion of the Chair, and asked Senator Grady to withdraw his appeal. Senator Malby said the notice was privileged.

Senator Nussbaum said it was not his intention to hurry legislation, but to obviate the necessity of the Assembly bill going to the Senate committee.

The Chair stated that it was only meant to decide that the notice could be received, not that action could properly be taken under the notice. This statement seemed to satisfy everybody.

TOLD OF WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Donations to Bishop Talbot to Support a Medical Missionary.

The Indian Association at its February meeting last Saturday was addressed by Bishop Talbot of Wyoming, who has between 15,000 and 20,000 Indians in his diocese, principally Arapahoes and Shoshones, who live on the same reservation.

Miss Drexel of Philadelphia has given $50,000 for a girl's school among the Arapahoes, under Roman Catholic influences. The Shoshonee have a Government school and small boarding school for girls.

One of the teachers in these schools is Sherman Coolidge, an Arapahoe Indian rescued in a fight. He was educated for the ministry and is teaching the Gospel. A young Welshman named Roberts is another teacher. The Indians call him their big brother. Donations were made to the Bishop for the general work and also for the support of a medical missionary at Agua Caliente.

West 14th St.
1826 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
MILLIONS IN EXPENDITURES

are being planned by Congress. Where is the money to come from? Every one answers "Imports." Wool is one of the chief imports, and our carpets are all wool, (no shoddy.) So that, when the proposed tariff passes, the present remarkably low prices will be impossible. Our Spring goods are arriving and are marvels of beauty. That is why we urge you to buy NOW. You can pay later—through our Long Credit System.

The fine quality and low prices of our Furniture are surprising.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

Vessel Abandoned—Dogs Were, Too.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 24.—The schooner Edward C. Allen True, Capt. McLaughlin, from Tampa, Fla., for Wilmington, Del., which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day, reports that at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in latitude 37, longitude 74, she fell in with the abandoned Philadelphia schooner H. L. Slaght. The wreck was boarded and was found to be badly waterlogged. Two dogs that were aboard of her were taken off, and then, as the vessel was a dangerous obstruction to navigation, she was fired by the men of the True.

POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William H. Boole.

The Rev. William H. Boole, D. D., a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and widely known as a temperance lecturer and evangelist, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, Prohibition Park, Staten Island. Dr. Boole, who was sixty-eight years old, had been slightly indisposed for a week, but was preparing to fill several engagements to lecture this week. He entertained friends on Sunday in the absence of his wife, who was at Camden, N. J., attending a Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention. He appeared in his usual robust health, but shortly before 1 o'clock he called one of the household and complained of feeling ill. Ten minutes later he was dead, having been attacked with paralysis of the heart.

Dr. Boole was reared in New-York City, and was one of a family of fourteen. One of his brothers, F. I. A. Boole, was formerly active in politics and was a nominee for Mayor. Dr. Boole studied law, but later determined to enter the ministry, and forty years ago was ordained, and was admitted to the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He retained his connection with that Conference as active and supernumerary member until his death. At different times he was pastor of the Seventeenth, Thirty-seventh, Fiftieth, and Willett Street Churches, in this city; of the South Second Street Church, Brooklyn, and of some of the largest churches in Connecticut. He became an active Prohibitionist, and for many years had devoted his entire time and energy to temperance lecturing and evangelistic work. He was one of the founders of the Methodist and Prohibition camp meeting grounds at Ocean Grove, Old Orchard Beach, Me.; Sea Cliff, L. I., and Prohibition Park, Staten Island. He was for two years Superintendent of Prohibition Park, and was the first to establish a residence at that attractive resort.

Dr. Boole was of untiring energy. He was a finished elocutionist. It is said of him that he had few equals in the Methodist Church as a preacher, and his sermons were marked by originality of thought and simplicity of style. As a platform orator and prohibition worker he had few equals. He was fearless in his preaching and lecturing, and, as a result, nearly lost his life at Salt Lake City, twenty years ago. A series of meetings was being conducted by evangelists at that place, and at one of the meetings, which was attended by Brigham Young and his apostles, Dr. Boole preached against Mormonism. He was threatened by a mob of Mormons, and pistols were drawn; but some Gentile miners came to the rescue of the evangelists, and the Mormons retired.

He was active in his chosen work up to the time of his death, having just returned from a seven weeks' lecture tour, during which he spoke three or four times each day. His last lecture was delivered at Flemington, N. J., Feb. 14.

Dr. Boole had been assisted in his work by his wife, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, First Vice President of the New-York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a temperance orator of National renown. She survives him, with four children, two of whom are married. The funeral will be held in the Memorial Chapel at Prohibition Park, and the burial will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

William Channing Russel.

Prof. William Channing Russel, LL. D., long Vice President of Cornell University, and for some time its Acting President, died at his home in Yonkers yesterday.

Dr. Russel was born in Boston, on Feb. 23, 1814, and was a nephew of William Ellery Channing, after whom he was named. Graduating from Columbia College, with the degree of A. M., in 1832, he studied at the Harvard Law School, and then entered on the practice of law in New-York City, where he remained until the civil war. At the close of the war he was called from a position in the Freedman's Bureau to the Chair of History in the College of Horace Mann, at Antioch, Ohio. On the organization of Cornell University, in 1868, Dr. Russel was one of the first men selected for its Faculty, being made Professor of South European Languages and Associate Professor of History. To these duties he added, a year or two later, those of the Vice Presidency, a post which he held until his retirement, in 1881, officiating during the long foreign absences of President White as Acting President of the University. After leaving Cornell, he filled for two years, (1881-83,) during the absence abroad of Prof. (now President) Andrews, the Chair of History at Brown University.

Prof. Russel was a man of great power as a teacher of history. His clearness and terseness, his keen political sense, his ready irony, his wonderful knack of questioning and cross-questioning, will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to be under his instruction. In his class in English and American constitutional history he introduced, perhaps earlier than any other American teacher, what is now known as the seminary method; but it is doubtless his inimitable treatment of the history of Rome that will remain longest and most fruitfully in the memory of his old students. To many such the news of his death will come with a pang.

His seven children, who survive him, are William Russel, Jr., of Philadelphia, Edward C. Russel of Helena Mont., Howland R. Russel of Milwaukee, Miss Lucy E. Russel of Boston, Mrs. William H. Sharman, Mrs. George H. Houghton, and Miss Sarah Russel of this city.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Orlando D. Murray died in Nashua, N. H., yesterday, at the age of sevent-four years. He was one of Nashua's oldest residents, having resided there over half a century. He was one of the early editors of The Nashua Gazette, and from 1840 to 1857 was editor of The Oasis, a weekly paper which he owned and managed at that time. He was for years a prominent Republican politician, and had served in the Legislature and on the State Central Committee. He was also one of the principal owners of the card paper business, now run by the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company.

Mr. Murray retired from active business about four years ago. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, being a member of Granite Lodge. He was also a prominent Mason, being a Sir Knight of Sir George's commandery and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was the oldest Mason in the big parade in Boston. He leaves a wife and two sons.

—Otto Julius Eggers of the shipping firm of Eggers & Heinlein, 5 South William Street, died Sunday at 214 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was fifty-two years old and one of the original members of the Maritime Exchange. His son Herman is a member of the shipping firm, which has long been active in West Indian and Central American trade. A widow and four children survive him. Mr. Eggers was a member of the Brooklyn, Germania, and Montauk Clubs.

—The Rev. R. F. Parshall, a revivalist of National reputation in the Baptist Church, died at his home in Chicago Sunday night. His ministry included charges from Otsego County, N. Y., where he was born seventy-three years ago, to Sacramento, Cal.

—The Rev. Dr. William M. Luckenback, President of the New-York and New-Jersey Lutheran Synod, and ex-President of Hartwick Seminary, died at his home in Hudson Saturday from a paralytic stroke. He was sixty-seven years old.

—Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death on Saturday of Samuel Ketchum. He was a grain broker, with an office in the Kemble Building, and was thirty-nine years old.

Connecticut Mutual's Good Showing.

President Jacob L. Greene has issued the fiftieth annual report of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The company has done what it calls a "pure" insurance business, and makes a report showing that at the end of a half century it is prosperous. Its receipts during that time were: Premiums, $187,368,568.90; interest, $73,553,322.88; rents, $6,804,845.96; balance, profit and loss, $985,078.84; a total of $268,711,816.58.

It has paid 26,370 death claims, aggregating $85,008,787.82, also for 6,552 endowments $13,166,810.30, surrendered policies $33,044,481.90, and in dividends $54,692,105.02, a total returned to policy holders or their beneficiaries of $175,912,185.13, or 93.88 per cent. of all premiums. Expenses have amounted to $23,479,386.44 and taxes to $5,536,224.37. The balance of net assets is $60,764,020.64, and other assets are $1,995,745.31.

The past year has been prosperous, with a gain in new business, no increase of expenses, and a favorable mortality. Premium receipts were $4,081,426.20, interest and rents $3,067,505.69, other receipts $14,269.40, total $7,793,204.38. Disbursements were $7,375,582.10, including $4,382,390.70 death claims, $1,242,947.93 surplus returned, $779,576.43 expenses, and $814,688.99 taxes.

For improvements in the home building $200,000 has been set aside.

THE RAINES BILL DELAYED

Will Not Come Before the Senate for Passage This Week.

AN AMENDMENT WILL BE PROPOSED

Great Opposition to the Measure Which a Platt Caucus Is Relied on to Brush Aside Effectively.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—There is further delay for the Raines Excise bill. By a change in the programme that vicious measure is not likely to come before the Senate for passage this week. An amendment is to be made, and, as under the Constitution all bills must be on the members' desks for three days, with all amendments printed, that will take it over another Sunday.

Meantime, Mr. Raines and Mr. Higgins and others who are interested in building up a State machine and robbing the cities to pay the countrymen's taxes, are troubled at the hostility to the bill which is growing in the Senate. The amendment which is to be made is to be in substance the bill which was before the Senate Friday last, and which Senator Cantor and four other Democrats prevented from an advance to third reading. That bill was a "curative" one, to prevent the issuance by a Board of Excise of licenses which would be in effect for a year or two from the date set for the operation of the Raines bill. That bill had passed the Assembly under a suspension of the rules. The Senators have now decided not to try to pass it as a separate measure, but to embody in the Raines bill a section which will nullify licenses granted for another year with the intent of evading the pending measure if that shall become a law.

Senators Higgins and Raines, as well as Lieut. Gov. Saxton, believe that licenses may thus be nullified, without violating any of the constitutional rights of the holders of those licenses.

Notwithstanding that there is not much likelihood of reaching a vote on the measure this week the absorbing topic to-night is the caucus which, it is said, Mr. Platt ordered yesterday on the bill. No call has been issued for this gathering. If it shall be held this week, it will be on Thursday. Whether to hold it this week or not is bothering Mr. Raines, who looks worried over the prospects of the bill to a degree that has not heretofore been noticed.

The Senators from the cities which are to be robbed for the benefit of the country towns may not have the backbone to stand by their constituents, and defeat the bill, as it is within their power to do, but they are making such a show of opposition, just at this stage of the proceedings, that cold chills are stealing over its supporters. There are some Republican Senators who will not get into a caucus. The Erie County men, Lamy, Seibert, and Davis, have allowed it to become known, not only that they oppose the bill, but that they propose to give defiance to the machine and refuse to take caucus medicine. There are few sections of the State in which the Republican spinal column develops to such a degree of rigidity as in Erie County. Mr. Wieman of Kings County is not yet determined whether he will go into caucus or not.

"I am between the devil and the deep sea," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night. "I do not believe there is a district in the State which is so strongly opposed to the Raines bill as the one I represent. If the bill is made a caucus measure, there will be a powerful pressure brought to compel every party man to go into it and vote in accordance with its decision. I am not prepared to say whether I will or will not go into caucus."

Senator Pavey is put down as one who will not go to the caucus, although he said to THE TIMES's correspondent that he had not fully decided what his attitude would be. Senator Nussbaum of Albany, who is a good machine man on ordinary occasions, has been made very uncomfortable by the pressure which has been brought to bear on him to vote against the bill.

There are some Senators who represent constituencies which are against the bill, who hail the signs of a caucus with delight. It will be their shield against a storm of protest from home. They will be able to report in their villages that the sacred welfare of the party in the State demanded that they support it, even in violation of the wishes of their constituents.

Before any caucus is held an informal conference will be called together. This will not be binding, but will enable the leaders to ascertain precisely what strength the treasure can command.

Senator Cantor said to-night: "Any provision of law which is passed supplementary, or as an amendment to the Raines bill, pretending to make void extensions of licenses by present Excise Boards or terminating a license before its term expires, will be unconstitutional. Under the law of 1893 any license granted is property, and the statutes cannot divest any person of vested rights in such property."

In general orders the Republican Senators to-night avoided moving bills, and when the Taxation Committee's bill preventing the issuance of licenses for more than a year was about to be reached, Senator Cantor moved that the Committee rise. The motion was lost viva voce, the Republicans in the negative and the Democrats in the affirmative.

When the one year excise license bill was reached Senator Cantor said jokingly: "This bill is not moved," and looked as if surprised when Senator Higgins said: "The bill is not moved." The bill was not moved later in general orders.

TO FORESTALL THE RAINES BILL.

Saloon Keepers Renewing Their Licenses for Another Year.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—A run was made on the Board of Excise this morning by saloon keepers anxious to evade the provisions and exactions of the Raines bill by renewing their licenses for another year before the new excise law went into effect.

The applicants were, however, disappointed, as the Excise Board informed them that no licenses would be renewed until they had expired.

Dispatches from Tonawanda and Niagara Falls report that licenses in large numbers have been renewed in those places.

KINGSTON, Feb. 24.—Over 200 Kingston saloon keepers appeared before the Board of Excise this afternoon and demanded that their licenses be renewed for 1896. For over three hours the Commissioners hesitated, on the ground that the action of the liquor sellers was simply to evade the Raines bill, should it become a law.

They finally agreed to grant licenses, however, and will sit until midnight to-night to receive applications. The license money received annually in Kingston amounts to over $6,000.

ALBANY OPPOSES THE RAINES BILL.

The Common Council Asks Representatives to Vote Against It.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Albany Common Council to-night adopted a resolution, calling upon Senator Nussbaum and the Albany City Assemblymen, Keenholtz, Scherer, and Kelly, to oppose the Raines excise bill.

It robs them of their terrors — by taking away that clothes-destroying, back-breaking rub, rub, rub. What does the work of washing amount to, when all you have to do is to put the things in to soak and boil—and then just rinse them out? That's the Pearline way of washing—easy for women and easy for clothes. In all kinds of cleaning, too, you get rid of that tiresome rubbing. Any one can see what it saves. And remember, no matter how you use Pearline, it's absolutely and entirely harmless. 644

HIGH TEA LOAVES.

by Miss Juliet Corson,
Founder of the New York Cooking School.

Sift one pint of flour with two heaped teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder, and a scant one of salt. Chop two tablespoonfuls of butter into the flour. Beat two eggs for one minute, stir them with the flour and enough cold water to make a soft dough; put this dough on floured and buttered baking pans in little cup shape loaves, and bake them in a moderate oven. Serve the loaves hot, and use a warm knife to cut them apart before buttering them. This dough can also be made into little flat loaves about the size of a saucer; these little loaves are among the best of the egg breads.

THE REV. MR. GREEN A BROKER.

Defends Dealing in Investments and Says He Did Not Propose Scrambling for a Pulpit.

Some of the Presbyterian ministers are disturbed over the course of the Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green in going into business as an investment broker. He has taken an office for that purpose in the American Surety Building. His most recent active work was as President of the Elmira Female College. Before that he had been pastor of a church in East Orange. He was an associate editor of The Assembly Herald, a denominational publication, until the end of last year, when he resigned to prepare for his present business.

The Interior, a Presbyterian paper, published at Chicago, took up his case when the clergy began to discuss it, and denounced him. It charged that he had used his influence in The Assembly Herald to invite ministers to risk their savings in Wall Street. Dr. Green is a member of the church militant, and when this attack was shown him yesterday he said:

"The man who wrote that didn't know what he was about. He seems to think stock dealing is gambling, and that the man who engages in it must be a robber. I buy only for investment. It is a business as safe and legitimate as dealing in real estate. I have good reason for my course. Elmira College was in financial difficulty. I resigned the Presidency on this account. Knowing the unwillingness of churches generally to call pastors past middle age to their pulpits, I did not propose to enter the humiliating scramble which centres around every vacant pulpit, and accordingly I concluded to engage in business. Being familiar with certain lines of investment, that was the business I chose. Reaching this conclusion, and before any steps were taken, I sent my resignation as one of the editors of The Assembly Herald. Its acceptance was deferred until May, so that I still have some connection with the paper.

"I did not use my position as editor to advance my business. It was necessary to announce my change of residence to the pastors, through whom we obtain subscribers to The Herald. In making this known it seemed to me perfectly honorable to inclose a circular, giving the reason of my change. Not a word was published in the columns of The Herald in regard to my business. All my work on The Herald for nearly two years I've been connected with it has been gratuitous. I did not receive any compensation.

"It has not been necessary for me to give up the ministry. I am still in good standing. I have merely retired from competition for pastorates. I have done nothing inconsistent with my ministerial calling. Everything I do in stocks is a bonafide purchase or sale, with an actual transfer of property. I do nothing on margins. I've been operating since the 1st of January and no one has lost a dollar by me."

Dr. Green's associates in the ministry speak highly of his character, and church work, but they cannot reconcile themselves to the change he has made. It is not thought that any move will be begun in the General Assembly to deprive him of his ministerial standing. The Chemung Presbytery, to which he is attached, may take up the matter, in which case it might reach the General Assembly for action.

THE ELEVATOR REFUSED TO RUN.

Collector Kilbreth and Others Kept Between Floors at Custom House.

Collector Kilbreth, Naval Officer Baldwin, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, and ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland had a mid-air experience at the Custom House yesterday, which afforded amusement to a crowd of clerks and brokers.

A passenger elevator has just been placed in the building. It was ready for use yesterday for the first time. These gentlemen decided to make a trip in it in advance of its public use. They entered at the ground floor. The elevator moved smoothly until it was high enough to block exits to both the ground and upper floors, when it stopped. Efforts to move it were unavailing, although the elevator man and several porters used all their strength with it.

The space between the floors is open except for the latticed iron elevator frame, so that the predicament of the party was visible to every one who passed. After about twenty minutes the engineer, whose services had been invoked, managed to apply fresh power where it was needed, and the car glided to the next landing as quietly as if it had been doing the usual and proper thing.

AN IMPORTANT DEED FOUND.

Given by the Chief of Indians That Flourished Near Flushing.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 24.—An old deed has been found in the County Clerk's office, in this place, that may become an important document in the litigation started by the Trustees of the town of Flushing to reclaim several million dollars' worth of shore front property that they say is at present held by individuals who cannot show a clear title to it.

The deed is the one given by the chief of the tribe of Indians that formerly inhabited that section of Long Island. It is fully 100 years older than the patent to the land granted by the English ruler.

The document was discovered by Counselor Van Nostrand of Flushing, who has been retained by the Town Board to fight the case in the courts.

CUBAN HEROES REMEMBERED

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESENT REVOLUTION CELEBRATED.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Chickering Hall—Speeches by Senors Varona, Trujillo, Rivas, and Others.

The Cubans of New-York held a meeting in Chickering Hall last night to celebrate the anniversary of the beginning of the present Cuban revolution. Enthusiasm ran high, and the contributions of the 1,000 or more persons present filled several good-sized baskets with American legal tender notes.

Other celebrations were held simultaneously in various centres throughout the United States.

The meeting in Chickering Hall will be long remembered. It was noteworthy from the fact that hundreds of women attended, thus testifying their sympathy with the cause of Cuba.

The Cuban revolutionists struck their first blow for independence under the leadership of Gen. Maximo Gomez one year ago. The step was taken in the District of Santiago, at the extreme eastern end of the island. Since then the insurgents have succeeded, despite the military lines of the Spaniards, in marching westward, until to-day they are encamped in the Province of Havana, and not far from the capital.

Señor Juan Fraga presided at the meeting last night. The speakers included Señors Enrique José Varona, Enrique Trujillo, Gumersindo Rivas, Dr. Ensiblo Hernandez, Dr. Binion, and Dr. Joaquin Castillo, the special Commissioner, who recently arrived from Cuba.

Señor Tomas Estrada Palma, President of the Junta, occupied a seat on the platform. He was unable to make an address, as he was suffering from a cold, contracted while he was on a trip to Key West, Fla., recently.

Even while celebrating Cuban successes the sympathizers with the revolutionists were not unmindful of the fallen heroes. Behind the Chairman was suspended a portrait of the late Gen. Martí, and on either side, festooned in immortelles, were displayed the names of revolutionists who had fallen in the field in the past twelvemonth. The list included the names of Varona, Crombet, Moncada, Goulet, Acebo, and Barrero.

The speeches were made in Spanish, and all the speakers met with hearty and frequent applause. Above the cheering and handclapping could be heard such ejaculations as "Cuba Libre," "Viva Gomez," "Viva el Govrerno Colonial," and "Viva Maceo."

Señor Fraga spoke briefly of the objects of the meeting. He dwelt on the justice of the Cuban cause, paid a tribute to those who have fallen in the past year, and predicted the ultimate defeat of the Spanish arms.

Enrique Varona, editor of La Patria, said:

The movement instituted on Feb. 24, 1895, is a great revolution, because it springs from the depths of Cuban society, and because it began by being economic rather than political. Spain has carried to such an extreme her system of plunder that for the colony the severance of the ties that bind her to the mother country is a question of life or death. Therefore, the revolution must be conducted in a spirit entirely revolutionary, that is to say, anti-Spanish.

The economic régime imposed upon Cuba by Spain is based upon monopoly. The régime which Cuba must adopt for herself should be based on liberty, in order that the current of mercantile transactions should flow through their natural channels to their natural markets.

The political régime which Spain has imposed is purely personal and military. The régime which Cuba seeks is thoughly popular and democratic. Irresponsibility is the attribute of Spanish functionaries. Absolute responsibility should be the attribute of the servants of the Cuban people. Cuba has armed her sons, not to make soldiers of them, but that they should win the title of free citizens.

This war in Cuba is, and should be, only an incident. Through our terrible sacrifices, Cuba seeks a state of peace, where there shall be no sovereignty but that of the laws.

At the present moment Cuba is half way toward conquest and independence. But Spain has done and will continue to do her utmost to keep her in subjection and break the spirit of her patriots.

This was the meaning of her sending the tyrant Weyler to take command of her army. It is a declaration that Spain is resolved to prosecute the war to the bitter end. To this barbarous resolve Cuba will oppose her strong and stern determination to achieve victory at whatever cost; and if everything should go against her, she is ready to sacrifice her last son and leave the enemy in possession of nothing but ruins.

The mention of Gen. Weyler's name was the signal for hisses and derisive cries.

Dr. Binion, a Polish exile, who has visited Cuba, spoke feelingly in favor of Cuban liberty. He championed the Monroe doctrine, reminded his hearers that there are nearer home causes just as sacred as that of the oppressed Armenians, and delivered a panegyric on liberty. He took hope for the future because at least 75 per cent. of the American people, he said, indorse the struggle now going on in Cuba. He characterized Spain as a vampire, which retained a colony simply in order to suck its life blood.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY CLUB.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution to be Considered.

A special meeting of the City Club has been called for to-night to act on the following amendments to the club's constitution, which have already been passed by the Board of Trustees:

Resolved, That, subject to the approval of the club at a special meeting called for the purpose, Section 2 of the constitution of the club be amended by striking out the present section and substituting therefor the following:

"Acceptance of public office by any Trustee of the club shall operate to render vacant his office as Trustee."

Resolved, That, subject to the approval of the Club at a special meeting called for the purpose, Section 1 of the constitution of the club be amended by striking out paragraph 1 thereof, and substituting therefor new paragraph as follows.

"The affairs of the club shall be managed by a board of twenty Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have power to initiate action in matters of a political nature, and shall make at each regular meeting of the club a written report upon the work of a political nature done by the board since the last preceding regular meeting of the club."

Resolved, That, subject to the approval of the club at a special meeting called for the purpose, Section 16 of the constitution of the club be amended by inserting after paragraph 2 thereof a new paragraph, numbered 3, as follows:

"Regular meetings of the club shall be held on the first Wednesdays of February, March, June, and October."

The business meeting will be preceded by a club dinner.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL.

American Security Investment Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The American Security Investment Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

The company is incorporated with $20,000,000 capital, and will commence business with $250,000. The object stated is the purchase of bonds. The home office of the company is to be in Jersey City.

The incorporators named are Sidney Webster, Robert Goelet, Ogden Goelet, T. Wilson, W. B. Cutting, Charles H. Tweed, and William Fuller, all of New-York, and Robert S. Green of New-Jersey. The fee to the State for filing the articles of incorporation was $4,000.

Test Case of an Old Grievance.

For seventeen years Dr. Samuel Sexton has lived at 12 West Thirty-fifth Street, and for fifteen years Walter T. Thorne has conducted a livery stable at 6 West Thirty-fifth Street. For many years Dr. Sexton has been endeavoring to drive Mr. Thorne out of the business. He has written letters complaining against it to the Police Commissioners, the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Health Board. The latter has always reported that the stable was well kept, and was not a menace to the health of the neighborhood.

Dr. Sexton several days ago wrote to the present Police Board, and complained that the stable was a nuisance. The result was that Captain Pickett sent a policeman to the stable and, after an interview between Capt. Pickett and Mr. Thorne, it was decided yesterday afternoon to make a test case and they accordingly arrested Patrick Duane, one of the drivers in Thorne's stable.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Policeman Carter told Magistrate Brann he had found nothing wrong at the stables. Thorne said he wanted to have Dr. Sexton summoned to court to testify what was the cause of the many letters he had written. Magistrate Brann adjourned further hearing of the case until to-day, and issued a subpœna for Dr. Sexton, which will bring the doctor to court to explain what is wrong with the stable.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORA

NO SECTARIAN SUPPORT

The Maintenance of Contract Indian Schools Abolished.

THE APPROPRIATION STRICKEN OUT

A Debate in the House Which Ended by Taking Away All Government Aid to Sectarian Schools.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The perennial contest over the appropriation of money for the education of Indian children at contract sectarian schools came up in the House to-day, in the course of the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, and was fought out in an hour and a half. The result was that, by a vote of 93 to 64, the provision that the Secretary of the Interior shall make contracts with present contract schools for the education of Indian pupils to an extent not exceeding 60 per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year of 1895, was stricken out on motion of Mr. Linton, (Rep., Mich.,) and an amendment was inserted prohibiting the Secretary of the Interior from spending any of the money appropriated for education in a sectarian institution. Under existing conditions only Catholic schools are in contract relations with the Interior Department, the other Churches having abandoned their claims to public money.

Mr. Linton in support of his motion said that two years ago he had stated to the House that, in his opinion, the time had come when Congress should abandon the practice of making appropriations of public money for the maintenance or support of sectarian schools or institutions. Since that time a great change had occurred, and now no longer were these schools provided for by name in the appropriation bills, while the charitable institutions of the District of Columbia had disappeared from the appropriation bills. A Senator discussing the matter had warned Congress that a storm aroused by the conduct of Congress in this regard was impending. That storm had broken, and in the flood that followed many members whose names and faces had become familiar to the public were now resting quietly at home by their own firesides.

"But that storm was only a gentle zephyr and that flood a rivulet," declared Mr. Linton, "to what will follow should Congress go forward in its policy of voting public money for sectarian purposes."

Protestant denominations, Mr. Linton said, had abandoned the practice of receiving money from Congress for the support of their schools, and he had read the joint action of the Home Missionary Boards of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational Churches, declaring against any further public support to church schools. The pending bill, he said, while not naming any church, proposed to give to the schools of one denomination the sum of $250,000, to be expended in schools where but one creed was taught.

Mr. Linton read a telegram referring to the approaching unveiling of the statue of Father Marquette, in Statuary Hall, which hinted that the ceremonies would be attended by Cardinals Satolli and Gibbons, the French and Italian Ambassadors, and other prominent personages.

"Father Stephen," he commented, in conclusion, "who has labored assiduously in this belief for a long time, may think it is a good time now that there is impending the unveiling of a statue of Father Marquette, clothed in the cowl and robe and surrounded by the paraphernalia of his order, in the presence of the high dignitaries of the Church, in Statuary Hall, a place made honorable by the great names in connection therewith, the statue overshadowing that of Lincoln, to ask the passage of a bill making an appropriation of $250,000 to his Church. But I do not think so, and I believe that this House does not think so either."

The action of the committee was defended by Mr. Gamble, (Rep., S. D.,) who said that the appropriation carried in the bill was calculated upon the principle agreed upon two years ago, of reducing the amount 20 per cent. every year. If that principle was followed, in three years the appropriations for contract schools would end. In the meantime, it was necessary to be just to the Indian children, that this aid should be extended to those schools; otherwise, they would be thrown out with no opportunity for education.

In answer to questions by Mr. Andrews, (Rep., Neb.,) Mr. Gamble said that the bill did not carry an appropriation sufficient to construct schoolhouses for the children attending contract schools. A letter from the Indian Commissioner to Mr. Gamble was read to show that the necessary accommodations for the children could not be furnished before the time they would be needed.

"I have known houses for 4,000 white children to be constructed within six months," said Mr. Andrews. "I don't see why it can't be done for Indian children."

The amendment offered by Mr. Linton was supported by Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) who said that the proposition in the bill was un-Republican, un-Democratic, and un-American. It had no place before the Congress. He quoted Jefferson's declaration that to tax a man for the propagation of religious views which he did not believe was a sinful and tyrannical act.

Messrs. Watson, (Rep., Ohio,) Hainer, (Rep., Neb.,) and Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) also supported Mr. Linton's amendment, the latter offering an amendment thereto increasing the amount appropriated for school support from $1,133,000 to $1,333,000, the additional $200,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide the necessary school accommodations.

Mr. Eddy (Rep., Minn.,) advocated the provisions of the bill, and Mr. Walsh (Dem., N. Y.,) followed in a warm defense of the Catholic Church. He said that the Church never undertook an enterprise which it did not conscientiously and successfully carry out. And if the pittance of $250,000 called for in this bill were denied the authorities, he assured the gentlemen their holy works would not be abandoned. He eulogized the work of the Catholics in New-York City, where, by maintaining their own schools for the education of their children, they relieved the taxpayers of an annual expense of $3,000,000. Catholics, he said, were patriotic citizens. The first two precepts they learned were to love their God above all things and their neighbors as themselves. "And every poor man, black, or red, or white, is the neighbor of the true Catholic."

Mr. Pearson, upon the strength of Mr. Walsh's statement that the Catholic schools would not be closed, whether the money were appropriated for them or not, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said he believed that the time had come when this annoying and vexatious discussion should be taken out of politics, where it had no place. It did Protestant churches no good, in his opinion, and the Catholic Church did not desire its continuance. The amendment of Mr. Linton should be adopted, because it provided a means of ending the controversy.

In closing the discussion, Mr. Sherman said the House should act in this matter conservatively, and with a due regard to the rights of all concerned. The use of these contract schools had been solicited by the Government upon the suggestion of Gen. Grant, then President, and for a quarter of a century appropriations had been made for their support. To strike them down now in a moment, Mr. Sherman said with emphasis, was neither just nor right.

Mr. Watson (Rep., Ohio,) interrupted to ask Mr. Sherman if he believed that in case the appropriation should be denied the children would not be educated.

Mr. Sherman—I believe that the Government should sustain any sect, I do not care what it is, which will reach down and attempt to shed light into the minds of the dusky little wards of the Nation. The Catholic Church has some rights. I am not a Catholic. I am not like my friend from Ohio—a member of no church. I am a member of the Protestant Church. But I do say that to me no single creed can point the way to Heaven; and I do say that any creed is better than no creed.

The amendment was agreed to—93 to 64, the announcement of the vote being greeted with applause on the floor and in the galleries.

At 5:05 o'clock, having completed consideration of the bill, except a single paragraph relating to the extinguishment of the title of the Ogden Land Company to lands in the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservation, New-York, the committee rose.

The Speaker announced that he had signed the Urgent Deficiency and Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills, and at 5:10 the House, on motion of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) adjourned until to-morrow.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

There is only one soap that is kept by all grocers, that is Ivory Soap.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

NO BOND INVESTIGATION PROBABLE.

Senator Hill Prevents Action on the Lodge Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It begins to look as if the partisan effort in the Senate to bring about an investigation of the bond issues by the present Administration will come to nothing. Mr. Hill has arrayed himself against the proposition, on the ground that it is not the province of the Senate to take cognizance of every idle assertion that is made. In his opinion, if there is anything in the recent bond sales requiring investigation, a formal resolution should be drawn reciting the charges, in order that the results may be compared with the expectations.

Mr. Lodge only offered the resolution for an investigation by the Finance Committee when he saw that the Senate was opposed to the proposition of Mr. Peffer to have a select committee probe the bond matter. Mr. Hill succeeded in preventing action upon the resolution, and at 2 o'clock it went to the foot of the calendar, under the rules, where it is likely to remain for some time.

When Mr. Lodge's resolution was taken up a substitute for it was offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) enlarging the scope of the inquiry, and directing it to be made by a select committee of five Senators.

Mr. Lodge moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) desired to discuss the subject, but was cut off by the motion to lay on the table, Mr. Lodge remarking that he had made that motion so as to cut off discussion.

"I will find an opportunity of making my remarks on that subject," Mr. Hill said.

The motion to lay the substitute on the table was rejected—yeas 16, nays 34.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) moved to amend the substitute by striking out the provision for a select committee and allowing the inquiry to be conducted by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that, so far as Mr. Lodge's resolution was concerned, it was not objectionable in form. It treated the Secretary of the Treasury courteously, and was, in other respects, unobjectionable. But he did not assume that it was the province of the Senate to investigate every subject that might be suggested by a Senator.

Before voting for such an investigation the Senate should ascertain the motive behind it, and the objects to be subserved by it. It was a strange thing that every act of a department was to be investigated on the simple, bare suggestion of a Senator.

The better rule in such cases was that, before ordering any investigation, there should be something tangible presented, something definite, something specific. Senators should not run over one another in their haste for an investigation. He was opposed to the resolution, not because it attacked a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury. He would oppose it if his worst political enemy occupied that high office.

The resolution, he asserted, was based upon the complaint of disappointed bidders. Its adoption would imply the existence, or the well-founded suspicion, of some wrongdoing. The Senator from Kansas, in his remarks when he proposed the inquiry had said that he proposed it "to gratify public curiosity."

He (Mr. Hill) would not vote for any inquiry on any such ground. He regarded it as a stab in the dark—an attempt to insinuate that which, if true, should be boldly asserted."

Mr. Hill was still speaking when the Vice President, at 2 P. M., announced the closing of the morning hour.

BILLS AFFECTING NAVY AND MARINE

To Reorganize the Navy Personnel and to Amend Laws Relating to Seamen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a bill to reorganize the personnel of the navy. Among other changes it creates a "reserve" list, with waiting orders pay, to which Captains on reaching the age of fifty-two may voluntarily be assigned. The age for commanders is fixed at forty-six, and that of the lower grades at forty years.

The sub-committee of the House Naval Committee was in session four hours to-day preparing the Naval Appropriation bill. While the committee did not definitely decide as to the number of battleships or torpedo boats that should be provided for, it is known that some of the members insisted upon a necessity of six, and that if that number could not be agreed upon, at least four should be provided for. The number of torpedo boats, it was declared, would depend considerably upon the decision concerning the construction of battleships. That is to say, if six battleships are determined upon, the number of torpedo boats should be lessened accordingly.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) introduced a voluminous bill amending the laws relating to American seamen.

A bill to license second and third mates on seagoing steam vessels was favorably reported to the Senate to-day, and placed on the calendar.

The Reciprocity Expert.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee, to whom was referred the work of selecting an expert who shall investigate and report on the effect of the principle of reciprocity, which was one of the features of the McKinley law, to examine the tariff laws of other countries, with which we have commercial relations, to determine the extent to which that principle can be generally applied, made its report to the full committee to-day. The gentleman selected by them is Mr. William E. Curtis, a newspaper correspondent of this city. The sub-committee's recommendation was adopted without objection.

Duty on Sugar and Molasses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) offered an amendment to the House Tariff bill, placing a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, tank bottoms, and a differential duty of ⅛ cent per pound on sugar, &c., imported from a country paying a bounty thereon. On molasses, between 40° and 56°, it imposes a duty of 3 cents per gallon, and above 56° 6 cents per gallon.

Revenue Cutters for the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate to-day passed the Senate bill for the construction and equipment of two steam revenue cutters for service on the great lakes—not to cost more than $200,000 each.

CHILDREN MUST BE SENT TO SCHOOL.

Miss Polly Gilbert, Principal, May Have Rector Moran Arrested.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 24.—Miss Polly Gilbert, Principal of the district school here, has notified Trustee C. Dubois Wagstaff, brother of ex-Senator Alfred Wagstaff, that the truant school law must hereafter be enforced to the letter, and that unless the Trustees take the matter in hand she will lay the state of affairs before the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Miss Gilbert, in her notice, has made formal complaint against Rector Samuel Moran of Christ Episcopal Church, who, she alleges, has willfully violated the law by allowing his sons, Kenneth and Samuel Moran, Jr., to remain away from school continuously.

Miss Gilbert declares that the rector's sons are not receiving tuition at any other place of learning, and also that the boys were entered at the school last Fall, but have not been to school more than one day since.

She requests the Trustees to take immediate action in the rector's case. The Trustees have promised Miss Gilbert that the request will be given immediate attention, and the Trustees will meet in a few days to take immediate action. If necessary, they say they will cause the rector's arrest.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue.

Hood's Pills

Cure constipation and all its results. 25c.

TEACHERS WILL DISCUSS ART.

Meeting of Instructors to be Held in This City—The Subjects That Will Be Considered.

The New-York State Art Teachers' Association will hold its sixth semi-annual meeting Friday and Saturday of this week, at the Teachers' College, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, Morningside Heights.

The meeting will open on Friday at 2 o'clock with an address of welcome by Dr. Walter L. Hervey, President of the Teachers' College, and response by the President of the association, Prof. Walter S. Goodnough, Director of Drawing in the Brooklyn public schools. Next on the programme will be addresses on the question of "Should Art Education be a Fundamental Feature in the Education of the People?" by John La Farge and Henry Rutgers Marshall.

"What Should be the Aim of Drawing in Public Schools?" by Miss Harriette L. Rice, Supervisor of Drawing, Providence, R. I., will be the last paper of the day.

The annual dinner of the association will be held at the college Friday at 6:30 P. M. Tickets may be obtained of Charles A. Bennett, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at the college. The following exhibitions and schools will be open:

Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street; National Academy Schools, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; Cooper Union Art School, Friday only, Eighth Street and Third Avenue; Art-Artisan Institute, 140 West Twenty-third Street; School of Applied Design for Women, 200 West Twenty-third Street; Metropolitan Museum, Eighty-third Street and Fifth Avenue; Annual Water Color Exhibition, at the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New-York, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street; Art Classes of Young Women's Christian Association, Friday A. M. only, 7 East Fifteenth Street; Pratt Institute, Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, Friday, 9-12 A. M., 2-5 P. M., Saturday, 9-12 A. M.; Children's classes only; Brooklyn Art School, 248 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The officers of the association are:

President—Walter S. Goodnough, Brooklyn; Vice President—Gratia L. Rice, Albany; Secretary—Elizabeth A. Herrick, New-York City; Treasurer—Jane Landon Graves, Syracuse. Executive Committee—Walter S. Goodnough, Brooklyn; Gratia L. Rice, Albany; Elizabeth A. Herrick, New-York City; Jane Landon Graves, Syracuse; Eben Rose, Rochester; Mary J. Dyer, Rochester; Mark M. Maycock, Buffalo.

Local Committee, New-York City—Prof. Charles A. Bennett, William Ordway Partridge, Frederick J. Boston, Will H. Robinson, Harper R. Hunter, Prof. William H. Goodyear, Miss Harriett Z. Bickford, Edward D. Farrell, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Dr. Maximilian P. Grossmann, Eugene D. Bagen, Edward A. Page, Miss Josephine E. Rogers, Miss M. Christine Reid, Miss Gertrude P. Harrington, Miss Sara M. Reins, Miss Hester A. Roberts, Miss Marion Crego, Miss M. A. E. Carter, Prof. John H. Mason, Miss Jennie F. Lewis, and Miss Lucy H. Welser.

Brooklyn—J. Frederick Hopkins, Miss Katharine E. Shattuck, Arthur H. Flint, Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Dr. William T. Vlymen, Robert J. Pattison, Victor I. Shinn, Miss Amy C. Reddall, Miss Emma A. Jones, and Miss Annie L. Young.

The paper of the day Saturday will be delivered by Charles F. Wheelock, Head Inspector, Regents' Department, on "Instruction in Drawing in New-York State." There will be reports, discussion of papers, and informal round-table conferences on any subject proposed by the members.

LINCOLN COCHEW RESIGNED.

There Was No Music at Trinity M. P. Church Sunday Morning.

There was considerable comment yesterday among the members of Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, corner of South Fourth and Roebling Streets, Brooklyn, because there had been no instrumental music at the services Sunday morning, and it was rumored that the Rev. S. K. Spahr, pastor of the church, and Lincoln Cochew, the organist, had had some trouble.

"There is no trouble at all," said Mr. Cochew yesterday. "The pastor wanted a choirmaster, and I resigned to give him a chance to appoint one. I am not a choirmaster. I simply presided at the organ."

At the pastor's residence yesterday it was said that the absence of music Sunday was due to a misunderstanding.

"The organist resigned," said a member of the pastor's family, "but there is no friction or trouble of any kind in the church."

WOULD CHANGE BURIAL SERVICE

BROOKLYN CLERGYMEN DO NOT WISH TO GO TO CEMETERIES.

Say that They Have Not Sufficient Time to Hold More Than One Service in Each Case of Death.

There are a number of clergymen in Brooklyn who are desirous of having the custom of holding funeral services at the various cemeteries discontinued, especially if there have been services held at the former home of the dead. They claim that the reason they are anxious to have this custom discontinued is that it is a severe tax upon their time and health.

The matter has been discussed in private, and Sunday, as a result of these conferences, an appeal was read from various pulpits.

Among those who want the custom discontinued are the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, the Rev. Dr. Newell Woolsey Wells, the Rev. Dr. John Brittan Clarke, the Rev. Hugo W. Hoffman, the Rev. John Erskine Adams, the Rev. Rivington D. Lord, the Rev. J. D. Kennedy, the Rev. John Coleman Adams, the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, the Rev. J. L. Ray, and the Rev. G. L. Welskotten.

In the appeal, which was signed by the foregoing clergymen, they give these reasons for discontinuing the custom. The appeal states:

The burial customs of this community are exceptionally heavy in the tax they levy upon the time and strength of the ministers. There are very few cities in which so much is demanded of the clergymen who officiate at funerals. The very general custom of evening services over the dead calls upon them, of course, for an hour at a time which practically prevents the use of the evening for any other purpose. It is then expected that the minister will be at the house of mourning on the following morning, for a brief service in the presence of the family; and after that follows a ride to the cemetery, consuming the entire forenoon, over exceedingly rough pavements, and in close carriages, for the sake of a very brief sentence of committal at the grave.

Now, it may be added that there are few men so vigorous as not to feel the strain of this continued service upon the body and upon the sympathies so severely as to make any serious work for the rest of the day out of the question. Thus from two-thirds of a day to its entire time are given up to each funeral when these several services are required; and when funerals come, as they do to many clergymen, three and four times in a week, it is easy to see how severe a drain they cause to strength and time.

When it is remembered how many other tasks await the minister's time during the week, the preparation for public meetings and the services of Sunday, the calls upon the sick, the supervision of parish affairs, it will not be wondered at that the ministers feel that the current customs exact too much of them, and more than is just to the rest of their work.

Yet they are placed in a position where it is impossible for them to take any action of their own. No man can refuse the appeal of sorrow, or cause pain by ignoring the requests of those who are parting with their dead. Nor can they make any distinctions and refuse to one what they are known to grant to others. The only way in which they can expect any relief is from the consideration of those whom they serve. If the people of this city will release the clergymen from the service at the grave, permitting the committal sentences to be read at the time of the formal service, they will greatly ease the labors of the clergymen and lift what is felt by all of us to be a serious and heavy burden.

We might well question the whole matter of interment services, on the ground of their extreme trial to the feelings and, in our climate, their danger to the health of those who attend them. For fully one-half the year the severities of our climate make the exposures they involve perilous to the witnesses and to the clergymen alike. The voice of the medical fraternity has repeatedly been raised against them, and there are not a few in every church who bear in memory some fatal illness whose seeds were sown at the interment of some friend. It seems at once useless and wrong to make the respect we would show the dead put the living in danger.

We therefore ask the people of this neighborhood, our parishioners, and our friends not to request the presence of the ministers at the cemeteries, and to do all in their power to build up a sentiment in the community which shall discountenance this practice. Any action in the matter must come, not on our part—for we are not at liberty to refuse any one who still makes the request—but on the part of the considerate and liberally minded public, who appreciate the hardship of the present arrangement and are willing to lend their influence toward changing it.

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, pastor of the Church of the Saviour, in speaking of the matter, said:

I deprecate any lavish display, but hold myself entirely in readiness for any service which is desired by the family. It is very undesirable from a minister's point of view to have funeral services appointed for Sundays, but beyond this I should place no limit on the services which a minister should render in times of sorrow and distress. I think that the funeral service is very much more appropriate if held in the day time. I see little advantage in the use of a formal interment service at a cemetery, but I almost always go to the cemetery, if requested, and endeavor by some simple and appropriate words to make the inevitable sadness of the hour more endurable.

Col. Waring's Most Timely Protest.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Col. Waring's most excellent and timely protest against allowing dogs the free use of the city sidewalks is a great step in the right direction, and he deserves the hearty thanks of every decent citizen, and if the Colonel can only succeed in having his admirable recommendations adopted by the Board of Aldermen he will confer a boon upon the long-suffering people of this city, greater even than his best efforts in keeping the streets clean. L.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1896.

5 Million Free Breakfasts.

That's a good many, and no mistake. To carefully distribute a Million sample packages of Quaker Oats means work—lots of work! Considerable time, too! But that's what is now being done right here in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. The point is this, —Quaker Oats is far-and-away the best breakfast cereal on Earth. Millions know this already. Everyone should know it. You should know it!—So you shall! Everyone, including yourself, is to have at least one Good-Royal-Quaker-Oats-Breakfast. No doubt about the verdict. That's always in favor of Quaker Oats. If you want one of those much-prized 70 page Cereal Cook-Books—telling all about all kinds of cereals and all about how to cook them all kinds of ways (the only distinctive cereal cood-book published), the Quaker will give you one when he gives you that sample of Quaker Oats—if you ask him for it. Please cook your sample according to directions on package (no trouble at all.) Remember to ask for that Cereal Cook-Book. You can buy Quaker Oats of your grocer.

Quaker Oats

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members:

Fifty years ago a few men living in Hartford became interested in the then novel scheme of life insurance. They had no knowledge of its science, but were attracted by its promised result—the protection of the family against the money loss incurred through the death of its bread-winner. A New-England community, with its steady ways, its sobriety of temper and habit, its many homes sheltering industrious, frugal, thrifty households, its pervading sentiment of family affection, and its strong sense of duty, seemed to them a proper field for the proposed beneficence. Not desiring to make money out of it, but simply to give this protection at its actual cost to all needing it, they determined to make a mutual company. And so the Cofnecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company was born, being chartered at the May session of the General Assembly in 1846, and soon thereafter organized for business by securing a guarantee capital, soon after retired, and 500 applications for policies, of which nineteen are still in force. Fortunately for the company and for the development of life insurance in this country, in the absence of an American experience, resort was had to the then fundamental assumptions of mortality, interest, and expenses which had been proven safe by the English practice. The prudent thrift, characteristic of New-England business operations of every degree, was from the outset a marked feature of the company's management. Another occasion will be chosen to set forth some of the more interesting details of the company's history, its careful progress, its conservative changes in the bases of its calculations, and its more scientific and equitable adjustments in the matters of returns of surplus and the application of reserves on lapsing policies.

For the purposes of this report it is sufficient to call your attention to the following striking group of facts.

From its organization to Jan. 1, 1896, the company received:

For premiums	$187,868,568.90
For interest	73,553,322.88
For rents	6,804,845.96
Bal. profit and loss	985,078.84
Total receipts	$268,711,816.58
It has paid 26,370 death claims for	$85,008,787.82
6,552 endowments for	13,166,810.39
Surrendered policies	23,044,481.99
For dividends	54,602,105.02
A total returned to policy holders or their beneficiaries, being 93.88 per cent. of the entire premiums received	$175,912,185.13
It has paid for expenses	23,479,386.44
Taxes	8,556,224.37
Total expenditures	$207,947,795.94
Balance net assets, Jan. 1, 1896	60,764,020.64
It has additional assets (see statement)	1,995,745.31
Total assets	$62,759,765.95

That is, the amounts returned to policy holders and their beneficiaries ($175,912,185.13) and the balance of income after all expenditures, ($60,764,020.64,) aggregating $236,676,205.77, are 126.32 per cent. of the entire amount received from policy holders. Adding the further items of assets, as above, the percentage is 127.38. This has been done at an expense of management of 8.74 per cent. of income. Both in what has been done for the policy holders and in the economy of management—that is, in the low cost of the protection given—these results are equaled by no American company.

Operations in 1895.

The year 1895 was one of prosperity. A fair gain in new business and in the amount at risk, with no increase in expense; a favorable mortality with a considerable saving therefrom; a substantial gain in surplus, notwithstanding an increased dividend, and a general maintenance of healthy conditions are the chief features of the year's experience.

We greatly regret that the new requirements of the several State Insurance Departments interfere with our long-continued practice of completely closing a year's business before reporting it, and compel us to close our books while many items of business belonging to the year were still outstanding. In consequence, we show an item of premiums in course of collection—for the first time in many years—a larger uncollected interest and a slightly larger ratio of expense to income, without an actual increase, than would otherwise have been the case. The full expenses have been incurred without our having received the full income to which they are referable. It is proper to say that we actually closed the year's business as has been our custom; but we are not permitted to publish the result as hitherto, as the figures would not agree with those of the reports required by the several departments.

The Operations of the Year

as covered by our report to the Insurance Departments are as follows:

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1895		$60,546,398.36
Less deductions from cost Home Office Building	200,000.00	
Balance net assets		$60,346,398.36
Received—		
For premiums	$4,681,429.29	
For interest and rents	3,097,505.69	
Balance profit and loss	14,269.40	
Total income		7,793,204.38
		$68,139,602.74
Disbursed—		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,382,390.70	
Surplus returned to policy holders	1,242,947.93	
Lapsed and surrendered policies	655,978.05	
Total paid policy holders	$6,281,316.68	
Commissions to agents, salaries, medical examiners' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate, and all other expenses of management	779,576.43	
Taxes	314,688.99	
Total expenditures		7,375,582.10
Balance net assets Jan. 1, 1896		$60,764,020.64
Add interest due and accrued, market values of stocks and bonds over cost, and net deferred and uncollected premiums, as per itemized statement herewith		1,995,745.31
Gross assets Jan. 1, 1896		$62,759,765.95
Total liabilities		55,663,509.52
Surplus Jan. 1, 1896		$7,096,256.43

Interest.

We received for interest and dividends $2,869,180.37; for rents, $228,325.32. The financial and business conditions of the year made the collection of interest somewhat less satisfactory than usual. The total of overdue interest on real estate loans—amounting to $36,069,561—Jan. 1, 1896, as by our department reports, was $122,116.11. Of this amount there had been paid to Feb. 1, $16,118.93.

The interest overdue last year on the bonds of the City of Austin, Texas, was met early in 1895, and the succeeding coupons have been paid.

Of bonds costing $13,687,057.83, only one item is now in default—viz., the first mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, the reorganization plans for which have not been completed.

Loans on Real Estate.

In times of business doubt and depression, conservative borrowers with satisfactory security seek loans less freely than under conditions which promise well for new ventures, a fact reflected in the demand for our funds in 1895. We loaned on real estate $7,189,668.93, and had loans paid off, $8,565,188.58.

During the company's fifty years of business it has loaned upon real estate $143,895,950.19, of which amount $36,069,561 are now outstanding. These loans have been largely made in the cities and on the farms of the "corn belt" of the West, and have been profitable to our members.

Foreclosures and Sales of Real Estate.

The conditions which have affected general business during the last year have operated to somewhat check sales, depress real estate, and, in consequence, increase foreclosures. We have taken in during the year by foreclosure properties costing $867,740.82, and have sold real estate costing $394,535.94, some of which was on account of properties a part of which remain unsold; but $220,070.96 of this amount was the cost of parcels entirely closed out at $234,676.20, a profit of $14,605.24.

Fifty Years' Foreclosures.

During the fifty years of its experience the Connecticut Mutual has taken by foreclosure properties costing it $18,677,398.05; it has sold on account of properties not yet closed out $1,962,967.11; it has sold out entire parcels costing $9,192,312.90 for $10,892,271.41; the properties which were sold at more than their cost yielded a profit of $1,818,714.38; those which sold at less than cost made a loss of $118,755.87, leaving a net profit of $1,699,958.51. The amount now on hand from foreclosures stands at a cost of $7,079,481.68. Our experience seems to warrant the belief that this property, properly held and treated, will probably sell for at least its cost, at which it is carried on our books.

Home Office Building.

Twenty-six years ago the then managers of the company erected a very handsome and substantial structure, with all the conveniences and appliances necessary to the business as it then stood. The property cost $1,104,879.94. Six years ago $304,879.94 was charged off from this cost, leaving the book value at $800,000. The portions of the building arranged for the company's use have become entirely inadequate for and unsuited to the safe and proper transaction of the enormous amount of detail to which the business has expanded; and we can no longer postpone the proper changes and additions necessary to remedy the situation. This will involve an outlay of about $200,000, in anticipation of which your Directors have deemed it wise to make a further reduction of $200,000 in the book value of the structure as it stands, leaving it at present representing in our assets only $600,000. As the property is the permanent home of the company, the figure at which it stands on our books is of little consequence, so it be not exaggerated. There can be no question as to the entire conservatism of the treatment of this item.

Bonds.

We have purchased during the year bonds costing $1,756,950.88; there have been paid off bonds costing $326,783.30; our present holding is of bonds of the par value of $13,261,000, costing $13,687,057.83, and of the market value of $14,236,478, at a very conservative estimate. Our bonds have mostly a long time to run. Their quality will readily appear from a reading of the schedule.

INSURANCE OPERATIONS.

Mortality.

The death losses in 1895 were $3,916,889. This amount is so far under that expected by the mortality tables used in our calculations as to give a saving from the premiums and reserve provided therefor of $543,155.00—a very satisfactory result.

It is a common thing for those companies which are younger than the Connecticut Mutual, or whose business has lapsed more freely and had to be replaced by costly "new blood," to represent our mortality as unfavorable in comparison with their own, by taking its ratio to some set of figures which makes our mortality look large and theirs look small. The amount of a company's losses and their ratio to assets, amount at risk, or any other group of figures, have nothing to do with the question of a proper mortality or of loss or gain by reason of it. The older the company, the longer its business has been on its books, the more persistently it has been kept up—that is, the more valuable the business has been to the company—the heavier in amount relatively will its mortality be. And the sole test of the favorable or unfavorable character of the actual death rate incurred is in comparing it with the death rate expected by the table of mortality assumed in the calculations and provided for by the premiums and reserves based thereon. Were the suggestions of such critics true, a company would be safe only so long as it were young.

A company's business may be large and comparatively new, and its losses, therefore, comparatively small in amount; and yet these small losses may be far above what were expected and provided for, and may be a cause of serious deficiency. Any exhibit of the amount of death losses, however apparently favorable or unfavorable, does not signify unless it also appears what the expected losses were and what was the loss or the gain by the difference between the actual and the expected death rate.

Both in its financial result and as a test of care in the selection of risks, our mortality is highly favorable.

Expenses.

The ratio of expenses to income in 1895 was exactly 10 per cent., a trifling increase over several previous years. It is an increase in ratio, however, and not in actual volume, and is caused by reason of the change in our method of reporting the year's business, as stated earlier in this report. There has been no relaxation in the strictness of our economies, and the expenses are far inside those of any other company, as the savings show.

New Business.

Without extra expense, we made a good gain in new business written in 1895, and a somewhat larger gain in the amount in force.

Measuring, as we do, the true value of a life insurance company to its constituency and to the community by its success in realizing the ideal results of the system—perfectly secure protection steadily maintained at its lowest possible annual cost—it is a profound satisfaction that the Connecticut Mutual has long since attained the magnitude, financial strength, stability in membership, and all those elements of steadiness in operation which remove the temptation to secure the show of a large new business at the cost of smaller dividends to present members, or at the sacrifice either of sound principles in underwriting or of considerations of public policy. Pursuing one undeviating course of management, we are able, as no other company is, to give the highest results to our old business, and to take on new with equal advantage to both. Looking to the constant and growing need of family protection so long as the American home shall endure, the achievement of this position is not the least of the beneficent results of fifty years of corporate life and activity.

No Foreign Business.

We regard it a very material element of safety, as well as of profitable economy, that our business is restricted to our own country. We select our own risks under familiar conditions, and have our entire organization immediately in hand; we do not have to delegate the control of most vital matters to the discretion of a foreign directorate, nor distribute the custody of our assets among foreign Governments, subject to all the contingencies of their political and commercial future, to be left behind when withdrawal is compelled until all liability on account of foreign contracts disappears: a long wait.

Dividends.

The dividend paid in 1895 was larger in the case of each policy than that paid in 1894, giving a decreasing cost of insurance. There will be a similar increase of dividends and decrease of cost on policies renewing in 1896.

The persistence of our business continues to be a gratifying feature of our experience.

Surplus.

Notwithstanding the dividend paid in 1895 and the deduction from the cost of the home office building already noted, we made a satisfactory gain of surplus, corresponding safely with the increase in liabilities.

From a legal and governmental point of view our strength is much greater than our own calculations show. We are required to compute our liabilities on the assumption that we will earn 4 per cent. annual interest. On all business written since April 1, 1882, we have assumed only 3 per cent. as the basis of calculation, making our liabilities probably over $1,000,000 more (and our surplus considerably less) than the department reports will show.

Some Facts About Surplus.

The public ought to understand much better than it does just how surplus arises in a life insurance company, and how it is affected by the yearly variations in its experience. Policy holders would be the better able to judge of the treatment accorded them by their several companies in the matter of dividends, paid-up insurances, &c. The knowledge would remove prejudice as to those companies which are doing right, and would make perfectly clear the precise character of the speculative or "investment" policies so greatly in vogue, and would show what must first be lost by somebody that it may be won by somebody else.

We agree to pay certain sums on the occurrence of a certain event. To do this we must have premiums large enough to pay running expenses, the death claims, and provide a reserve for the greater mortality that will come with the increasing age of the business. We can earn interest on that reserve while we hold it. So we assume a maximum death rate, a maximum expense rate, and a minimum rate of interest, and calculate our premiums and the reserve to be laid aside out of them on those three assumptions. If the death losses and expenses are less than we assumed, we save the difference from the premium; if the interest is more, we save that also. There are sundry other incidental items. Here is an exhibit of the operation of these several factors in the Connecticut Mutual in 1895:

Part of premium provided for expenses, &c.	$997,051
Interest and rents in excess of rate assumed	1,085,580
Balance profit and loss	14,269
Saved from expected death losses	543,155
Saved from reserve on surrendered policies	85,402
Increase in market value of bonds and stocks	105,113
Sundries	14,652
Total	$2,845,222

This total of items applicable to expenses, dividends, &c., has been applied, as follows:

Expenses of management	$779,576	
Taxes	314,689	
Charged off on Home Office Building	200,000	
		$1,294,265
Dividends paid	$1,242,948	
Additions to accumulated dividends	87,985	
Increase in surplus	220,044	
		1,550,957
		$2,845,222

The only item in this exhibit which does not explain itself is probably the saving from the reserve on policies surrendered or not renewed—$85,402. This grows out of lapsed and surrendered policies (less those reinstated) for $5,128,651, the reserve upon which was $840,145, of which amount $754,743, or about 90 per cent., was returned to the policy holders in paid-up insurance, cash or otherwise, leaving the saving mentioned—$85,402. This covers policies which had not been in force long enough to have a value; but is principally made up of small surrender charge made upon each surrendered policy to help in replacing the business so lost, to cover the cost of the change, and to protect the company against the imp

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Lacandera—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Irish Artist—8:10.
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Midsummer Night's Dream—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Glueck im Winkie—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Miss Kingsley's Lecture—3:00.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	18	42	41
6 A. M.	17	40	39
9 A. M.	19	41	41
12 M.	26	46	48
4 P. M.	28	47	49
6 P. M.	28	42	46
9 P. M.	29	40	41
12 P. M.	28	35	36

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....42.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....33.06

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair and Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE GOLD STANDARD OR RUIN.

Col. WILLIAM R. MORRISON is a candidate for the Presidential nomination of his party in the sense that a self-respecting man can be a candidate. He is a man of unusual ability, of high character, of long and honorable experience in public life, and generally of sound judgment. But, if he is correctly reported in the dispatch from Springfield, Ill., on the 22d, his views of party policy are incredibly foolish. Following is a portion of the dispatch:

"Mr. MORRISON said the party had been divided over the money question. One element 'shouted' for a gold standard, while the other 'bellowed themselves hoarse' for the unlimited coinage of silver at a 16-to-1 ratio. They must meet on common ground, split their differences, and 'get together.'"

It is to be inferred from these remarks that Col. MORRISON has no definite views upon the currency question. As a former member of Congress and an actual member of a semi-judicial Government commission, he ought to know that the "gold standard" is already established by law in the United States, has been maintained by an unbroken line of administration through all changes of politics and all the exigencies of peace or war, prosperity or distress, and cannot be overthrown or modified save by a legislative and executive change of policy so radical as in effect to be revolutionary. He ought also to know—though he seems as ignorant as a babe on the subject—that every attempt made in the direction of abandoning or weakening the gold standard has been followed by commercial and financial disaster, and, what is more pertinent to his own case, by political disaster for the party committing itself to the attempt. We shall not try to argue with Col. MORRISON that the gold standard is the absolute and indispensable condition on which the United States can secure the splendid future of prosperity to which they are entitled. We fear that a man who has arrived at his age without grasping this simple fact cannot be taught it. But he may be made to see the situation of the Democratic Party and to understand that his feeble, cowardly, and silly advice as to its currency policy can only plunge it deeper into the slough of discredited impotence.

Here is the situation. In 1892 there was a great Democratic victory. In 1893 there was a financial panic, the cause of which, as the great body of public opinion recognized, was the silver legislation of 1890. The repeal of that legislation was imperatively demanded. The Democrats of the Senate and House divided on it. It was finally brought about only by the aid of Republican votes, a minority of the Republicans and a majority of the Democrats resisting the repeal. From that day to this there have been continuous Democratic defeats. The currency question has been the most important and exciting question before the people. The silver faction has steadily become weaker. The sound-money movement has steadily grown in strength, and this has been particularly true in the Democratic Party, so that wherever the issue was made within the party, the sound-money Democratic sentiment has been so firm and uncompromising that it has over and again defeated silver Democratic candidates. The currency question is the only one of serious importance in the National canvass now approaching. The plain, unvarying course of the elections shows beyond all question that if either party is weak or vacillating on that question and the other is bold and clear, the former will lose and the latter will win.

It is at this point that Col. MORRISON is inspired by his evil genius to propose that the sound-money Democrats shall "split their differences" with the silver men and "get together." Suppose that they did, they would still be a hopeless minority. The sound-money men would have compromised their principles and violated their consciences with no profit. On the other hand, there is division among the Republicans. It is possible, and even probable, that they will "straddle" the currency question. If they do and the Democrats do not, the Democrats may win. If both parties "straddle," the Democrats are bound to lose. Their sole hope for carrying the elections this year is to make a plain gold-standard platform and place a sound and able candidate on it. If Mr. MORRISON had had the courage and the sense to take that view, he would be in many respects an excellent candidate. He has chosen to take the opposite view, and writes himself down a candidate for defeat only. Any other public man who follows his example must share his fate. No candidate of that sort ought to be nominated. None can be elected.

A PLAIN ISSUE.

There is to be a hearing before the Senate committee at Albany to-day on the bills affecting the schools of this city, and it is expected to be "final." The case of those who are in favor of real reform in our school system should be strongly pressed.

The issue is a plain and simple one, and it is clearly and directly presented in the two pending bills—that introduced by Senator PAGE "by request," and known as the Strauss bill, and that introduced by Senator PAVEY on his own responsibility and in behalf of school reform. The former not only retains the Trustee system, but extends it, creating forty-five district boards to take the place of the twenty-four ward boards. The latter abolishes these boards altogether.

We should have preferred a measure making ample provision for remodeling the school system, like that submitted last year at the instance of a sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, if there had been a good chance of its adoption, but the Pavey bill has the advantage of presenting the issue in the simplest and most direct way. It consists of only two sections, apart from that repealing inconsistent provisions of law and that declaring its immediate effect.

The first abolishes the Boards of Trustees on and after the 30th of June and devolves their "power, authority, duties, and jurisdiction" upon the Board of Education, which is to "perform such duties or cause them to be performed by the City Superintendent of Schools and his assistants and by the Superintendent of School Buildings and his assistants, in acordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by said board." The second section authorizes the board to appoint "such additional assistants to the City Superintendent of Schools and to the Superintendent of School Buildings as may be necessary to enable said board to perform the duties devolving upon it under the provisions of this act."

That is the whole case. The Boards of Trustees have been the source of the weakness and comparative failure of the present school system. It is proposed to abolish them and concentrate the power and responsibility in the Board of Education, to be exercised through officers of its own appointment and under its own control, who shall be trained to their duties and devoted to them. It is the only way to obtain a harmonious and efficient system and to bring the force of public opinion to bear upon the management of the schools.

The only plea put forward in behalf of the Trustees is that they represent the people of their wards or districts and have a direct interest in the conduct of the schools for their benefit. Experience proves that this is not so. The Trustees are not chosen by the people, but appointed by the Board of Education, which has relied mainly on political recommendations or influence. Most of them have no special fitness for school management. They are otherwise occupied. They are connected with local politicians and not with the parents of the school children. They have proved on the whole to be irresponsible and incompetent.

There is no question that the radical fault in the school system lies in the control of the Trustees in their several wards, and the only cure for it is to replace them with a central body, which shall stand before the public, with power to accomplish results and responsibility for them. If the Trustee system had not grown up with the city from the day of small things, and was now proposed as a new thing, the absurdity of it would be manifest to all. As well put the care of streets, or of docks, or of parks, in charge of little knots of local officers in sections or districts all over the city and expect systematic management and good results, as to expect anything better than we have got by dividing the direction of the public schools among obscure Boards of Trustees selected for no fitness or capacity for their duties and working in their own petty ways in different wards or districts. The whole issue of school reform lies in this matter of getting rid of the Trustees and establishing a central system of administration.

THE CONVERSION OF PRINCE BORIS.

The baptism in the Greek Church of a two-year-old baby is not commonly an event to which any "political significance" can be supposed to attach. But in the baptism of Prince BORIS in Sofia there is not professed or supposed to be any other than a political significance. The Russians are rather thick-skinned about such matters, and most of the Russian newspapers celebrate the conversion of the Bulgarian Prince as a triumph of Russian policy. But it is rather satisfactory to observe that even in Russia there is at least one newspaper which manifests disgust at this mummery and ventures to speak of it as a "prostitution of religion." The conversion of course implies that the baby, after maturely considering the historical and theological claims of the various branches of the Christian Church, and after strictly meditating the question of the "filioque," has concluded that it is his duty to be baptized over again and by an Exarch instead of a mere Archbishop.

The fact is that the child's natural guardian, his father, does not pretend to have been converted. The person who actually gave the orthodox answers to the Exarch's questions was a purely official sponsor and representative of the Russian interest and of the Czar—Gen. KUTUZOFF. When HENRY IV. discovered that "Paris was worth a mass," he at least acted on his discovery and personally assumed the responsibility of his blasphemy. He looks really heroic in comparison with Prince FERDINAND, who finds it necessary to maintain the regency of Bulgaria by sending his child to be "converted" and baptized into a church of which he himself does not profess to be an adherent. Nobody concerned in the transaction, except the helpless baby, appears to advantage, but nobody else cuts quite so contemptible a figure as the reigning Prince. Every decent person must desire that he shall not receive any advantage from his humiliation, and there are gratifying evidences that he will not be allowed to do so. The Russian semi-official statement that "the ruler of Bulgaria must be orthodox" seems to indicate that Prince FERDINAND must do his humiliation in person, and not vicariously through his child, if he is to be recognized by Russia as a lawful ruler.

There is in this miserable mockery an element of humiliation for the whole civilized world, which has already spoken out in resentment of the outrages upon the Christians in Turkey. The lives of those hapless persons, it has already been shown, were mere counters in a particularly scandalous game of politics. But this has not been so vividly shown before as in the mummery by which it has been pretended that a two-year-old baby has changed his religion, a mummery which Christian Russia instigated, and of which Mohammedan Turkey, by the presence of its official representatives, showed its approval. We have no desire to flatter PLATT, but we really doubt if PLATT would go quite so far as this in deference to "politics."

A BELATED DOOM.

Our vigilant Consul at Paris, as we learn from No. 185, Vol. L., of the "Consular Reports," has taken the trouble to send to the Government a translation of an article in the Revue du Commerce Extérieur, in which the writer announces what he believes to be a wholly novel opinion. It is "that the United States is fatally exposed to periodical crises, caused by the export of gold, whenever the exports (other than gold) are not largely exceeded by the imports." It would not make any difference if we should get a satisfactory adjustment of the silver question. "Should there be a poor harvest or a fall in corn, gold would leave the United States (the same) as in the past, under the system of greenbacks and the purchase of silver." We are wrestling with "economic fate," and, soon or late, we must be downed.

It is a sad outlook, but not so novel as our French critic seems to think. It has been held up to us by Cassandras, native and foreign, for, lo! these many years. Americans of weak nerves and defective reflective powers have been nearly demented by it. WHARTON BARKER of Philadelphia suffers untold torments from the contemplation of it, and spends much time and money trying to scarce his fellow-countrymen with it. The veteran HENRY C. CAREY went to his grave with gloomy forebodings as to the time when this "economic fate" would strangle his beloved country. STEWART of Nevada has talked months about it, only stopping to negotiate loans payable in gold, and there is a whole school of political economists, with headquarters in Boston, who are ceaselessly crying to us to take refuge from the wrath to come in international bimetallism.

Yet year after year, the country, with some set-backs, has been getting richer and richer. The deposits in our savings banks—one sure test of average well-being—grow steadily. The earth yields its harvests, the factories their products; exchanges advance and multiply, and despite the black cloud of economic disaster with which, logically, it should be overcast, the land smiles under a more general prosperity than is enjoyed by any other beneath the sun. Why? Because the world is not run by economic theories, which are at best but imperfect generalizations from partial information of what actually happens. Because, though we borrow much abroad and spend much abroad, the product of the vast, busy, clever, pushing people meets loans and expenditure and leaves a steadily growing accumulation. The process is older than the Republic, and had it not gone on, had the inferences of these despairing and narrow-sighted economists been correct, we should still be a little band of settlers scattered between the Alleghanies and the sea. The adverse "balance of trade" is a spectre of a theorizing imagination by which no American with a sound digestion for actual facts need be disturbed.

ESSENTIALLY CORRUPT.

The Republican Senators at Albany who take their orders from PLATT seem to be determined to "jam through" the infamous liquor-tax bill this week. If it is passed, it will be as a party measure, whether it is made so by a caucus decree or not. No Democrat will vote for it, of course, and if it has enough votes to pass, it will be because the preponderance of party sentiment is in favor of it and those Republicans who are really opposed to it dare not stand by their convictions or the interests of their constituents, lest it cause division in the party and trouble for themselves in the future.

There are but fourteen Democratic Senators, and every one of them represents a city district. Of the thirty-six Republican Senators, fourteen represent what are essentially city districts, if we include COGGESHALL of Utica. The city Senators of both parties are a majority of the whole, but the country Senators are a strong majority of the Republicans. If the city Republicans have not the courage of their convictions, if they dare not resist the orders of PLATT and be faithful to their constituents, they may yield to the preponderating sentiment of the country Republicans and allow this infamy to be consummated.

But why are Republican Senators representing rural and semi-rural districts in favor of this iniquitous scheme? They know that it is not a sound measure for the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic, and that a judicious system of high license would be much better for that purpose. They know that as a measure of taxation it is grossly inequitable, and intended to make unjust exactions upon the cities for the State Treasury. They know that in taking from local authorities all administration of excise matters it is an outrageous violation of the principle of "home rule."

The fact that it is intended to build up a powerful official machine, with large patronage and expenditures and with the opportunity of exercising great influence over the liquor traffic for the benefit of party, may appeal to some who do not object to sordid and corrupt methods in politics provided their party gains by them. But there must still be many Republicans throughout the State whose action is not controlled by such debased motives. There must be many who have learned by experience and observation that such methods do not result in enduring party gain, even though temporary advantage is obtained by them.

Such legislation as is proposed must in fact go against the conscience of decent Republicans in country as well as in city. Why, then, does this conscience seem to be dormant? Why is it that so many petitions come to Albany from the country districts for the passage of this infamous measure, and no protest is heard from the moral sense of the rural communities? It is because this is essentially a measure of corruption. It is a bribe offered to the villages and country towns of the State, disguised as an act to tax and regulate the liquor traffic and wrapped up in false pretenses. People of the rural districts are sensitive to the burden of taxation. Here is a direct proposition to diminish their State taxes by drawing an extra million or two from the cities through the inequality of the liquor tax and the confiscation of half of it for the State Treasury, and so their support of it is directly bought. It assumes a dishonest and sordid motive on their part, strong enough to overcome any scruples they might have about the justice or the policy of the proposed legislation. Nothing could be more pernicious and demoralizing than such a scheme, and we have too much confidence in the moral sense of the people of this State to doubt that, if it is carried out, it will have disastrous consequences for the party responsible for it.

EXPORTED HORSES.

There has been some unintelligent partisan complaint about the reduction of the duty on horses. The McKinley duty was $30 per head, for horses worth less than $150, and 30 per cent. for horses worth $150 or more. The present duty is 20 per cent. But a country which exports $3,000,000 worth of horses in a year is not in danger of being submerged by a "flood" of pauper horses from abroad. During the year 1895 the value of the horses exported was $3,006,502, or an average of $151 per animal. It is now stated that "the American working horses dominate the English market." Canada also exports a considerable number to England, but the trade reports indicate that exporters from this country can compete successfully there with the horses of Canada, without the aid of a tariff duty. Why, then, do they need a duty to protect them against the Canadian horse here at home?

Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, who has, during the last few weeks, endured in silence, if not with composure, an extremely large amount of ridicule, much savage irony, and more than a little out-and-out abuse, must now face something vastly more painful than any of these, or than all of them put together. This final trial is the unqualified praise of Dr. MAX NORDAU. If Mr. AUSTIN retains his equanimity now, if even this stab from fate's sharpest dagger does not elicit a cry of mingled pain and anger, then will it be proved that, whether a poet or not, he is at least a philosopher of no ordinary distinction. For, as everybody knows who has read "Degeneration," NORDAU regards the possession of genius as clear evidence of physical, mental, and moral decay, and has applied to every true artist of modern times a string of epithets, among which "fool" and "scoundrel" are the mildest and the most nearly fit for publication. Mediocrity and philistinism are with him synonyms for normality, and it is the exemplars of those qualities whom, in the past, he has invariably lauded. And Dr. MAX has not recanted. Imagination in a writer of verses or a painter of pictures still awakens his rage. Of course, Mr. AUSTIN knows this, and, although it was well enough to ignore all the other attacks, a similar policy in regard to NORDAU's encomium will be, perhaps, even more dangerous than philosophical.

It is more than a little difficult to see what basis Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT has for his assertion that the proposed consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn is in more absolute violation of the principle of self-government than any act committed by GEORGE III. However iniquitous the scheme drawn up for governing the two cities by the Lexow Commission may be, the fact remains that when the residents of each of these communities were asked to vote on the question of consolidation, they cast a decisive ballot in its favor, and it is equally true that the subsequent proceedings have been conducted in a perfectly regular way, by chosen representatives of the people, acting under authority from the people, and responsible to the people. Whether they do well or ill, the result is not despotism, and has no likeness to the acts of an arbitrary ruler. This paper is not eager to defend Senator LEXOW, particularly at the expense of Dr. ABBOTT, but it is well to be exact in any controversy, and nothing could be more inexact than to speak of the Legislature as "forcing" upon Brooklyn a form of government against which it would have as good right to rebel as our forefathers had to take up arms against the King of England.

SIGNORA DALLE CAMELIE

Eleonora Duse Warmly Welcomed Back to New-York.

THE ITALIAN MARGUERITE GAUTIER

"The Two Escutcheons," John Drew's Return, Oberon's Court on the West Side, "Chimmie Fadden" Moves.

There was a great and honestly meant welcome for Eleonora Duse, when she began her second New-York engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The audience was large and genuinely appreciative. The perfunctory applause of overzealous folks at the back of the auditorium was never necessary. Indeed, this kind of mechanical handclapping seemed more than usually impertinent last night. It caused the curtain to be raised, perhaps, two or three times oftener than it would have been otherwise after each act; but the real applause was generous and inspiriting.

The Italian residents of New-York were well represented in the audience, in the boxes and stalls, as well as in the gallery. "Society," also, was out in force. Wherefore the assemblage was uncommonly notable and brilliant.

Signora Duse has not materially changed in appearance or manner. Her dead-black hair is threaded with gray now, just enough to increase the piquancy which is the chief charm of her personality. This does not make her look a day older. As the young "lady with the camellias" she wore no wig, and probably no spectator thought her appearance strange. If anyone had thought about the matter at all, he would have reflected that a gray-haired Marguerite Gautier was a suitable vis-à-vis for an Armand who was fat and forty-five. But certainly not much thought was spent upon the Signor Armando Duval. When he had the stage alone rude persons snickered. Carlo Rosapina, however, is probably a fair actor of his lively and unimaginative class. As much might be said of some of his associates in the support of Signora Duse, and of Giuseppina Solazzi, who is again the Prudence, a little more; of the others it would be politer to say nothing.

Eleonora Duse's wonderful face fascinates one as it did three years ago. Now it seems amazingly plain, now beautiful. When she turns her profile the curve of her chin, and the fall of the mass of hair over that splendid forehead have a strong effect upon the susceptible. The tintinnabulations of her voice are entrancing. Her harsh vehemence in moments when she simulates suddenly aroused passion is always satisfying as a true symbol if it is not thrilling.

But in such a play as "La Dame aux Camélias," Signora Duse never thrills you. There is one moment in "Cavalleria Rusticana"—perhaps there are two—that you feel sharply and strongly. But in the great third act of the Dumas play the great moments come and go without a hint of a thrill.

Pathos—melting pathos—there is in plenty. But is it not as strong in Act II. as in Act III.? That soliloquy full of foreboding, when Marguerite is alone, after having summoned Armand, that scene with the lover, while Giray is patiently waiting in his carriage below, with its remarkable gradations of feeling, seem now, as they did in 1893, the finest passages in Duse's treatment of this rôle. With those heavy eyelids, those ever-ready tears, and the flexible facial muscles, she makes her countenance vividly picture every shade of emotion the woman feels.

Her "business" in this episode has been slightly changed. Last night she did not sit on the chair arm, weeping silently. Indeed, until the middle of the third act, she had scarcely a minute of repose. Then she sat passively by the table for a long while, listening to the appeal of the elder Duval, and this was her strongest bit in her acting in that division of the play.

But the whole act is fine in its sentiment and in its delicate artifice. Her happy speech to Gustave and Nichette, for instance, has not the buoyant happiness of youth and pure love. The note of hopelessness is sounded in it. And this is aptly keyed to the piteous "La realità, la realità," with which she interrupts old Duval's appeal.

To enumerate the fine points, the touches of delicate art, in Duse's Marguerite, though, would be to categorically describe her acting from her entrance in Act. I. till the close of the death scene. How apt, for instance, is the playfulness of her banter with Varville, whom she treats even gently, with no show of the rudeness most of our own Camilles have bestowed upon him! How ingenious and graceful is her "business" in the fainting fit, and how admirably graphic and picturesque every detail of the succeeding interview with Armand! Her treatment of the camellia passage is wholly original and charming, and vividly in contrast, both in execution and significance, with Mme. Bernhardt's graceful impulsiveness there.

Eleonora Duse is an original and sympathetic artist—a remarkably fine and fascinating actress. What she lacks is the mighty sweep of emotional power that makes Bernhardt great. Duse is as thoughtful and ingenious, scarcely as graceful, as her French rival. Her art has not deteriorated, but has probably improved, since her last visit here. For the few minutes of perfect repose in Act III.—which are new—her most intelligent admirers are grateful.

Her costumes in Acts I. and II. were both rich and becoming, but the queer, white nigntgown of Act III. was not to be accounted for. It was no sort of thing to pick flowers in. The flowers were all white, and the table cover was black. But there were vases on the table to put the flowers in—and that was new, too.

Marguerite Gautier	Eleonora Duse
Armand Duval	Carlo Rosaspina
Duval	Ettore Mazzanti
Erminia (Nichette)	Antonietta Bertoldo
Gaston de Rieux	Antonio Galliani
Prudence	Giuseppina Solazzi
Saint Gaudens	R. de Goudron
Gustave	Ciro Galvani
Nanetta	G. Magazzari Galliani
Count de Giray	Silvio Bonivento
Baron de Varville	Dante Capelli
Olympe	Nora Ropolo

"TWO ESCUTCHEONS" AGAIN.

Mr. Rosenfeld's Adaptation of "Zwei Wappen" at the Garden.

"Two Escutcheons," Sydney Rosenfeld's bright and clever adaptation of "Zwei Wappen," lately seen at Daly's, was acted at the Garden Theatre last night, by a company organized for that purpose by Mr. Rosenfeld. The lively and entertaining rôles of Widow Stevenson and Captain von Vinck, the young spendthrift, whom she reforms and marries, are now taken, as they were at Daly's, by Maxine Elliot and Frank Worthing, who have been temporarily released from service with Mr. Daly's company. Neither of these actors has ever before appeared to so good advantage. Miss Elliot, who is esteemed the handsomest woman on the American stage, denotes the shrewdness and coquetry of the widow with a graphic touch, and Mr. Worthing's portrayal of the opposite rôle has distinction, ease, humor, and a perceptible degree of fervor.

Another of Mr. Daly's actors in the cast is Mrs. Thomas Barry, who, however, has never had an opportunity of appearing with the company to which she has long been attached. Her skill and experience and her agreeable personality do much for the small but important rôle of the Baroness. R. F. Cotton is the Baron, and the part of the wealthy American pork packer is taken by Charles Bowser, a droll and bustling comedian. Marie Valleau has the character of the young wife, taken by Miss Rehan at Daly's, and George Backus is Rudolph. The performance is all spirited, and the setting is appropriate.

After the curtain had fallen on the third act there was enthusiastic applause. Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld appeared and bowed his acknowledgments. He was recalled again. Advancing to the centre of the stage he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception of this beginning of our modest venture. My friend the late H. C. De Mille used to say that he was always afraid to formulate a play for fear he might have to write it that way. In a like manner, I hesitate to formulate any plans for our new departure for fear we might have to disappoint you in the end. We are capitalized to a certain extent. When that is exhausted we shall try to get more. We may lose it all, but there is one proud privilege I have, of which no one can rob me—that of trying to do better next time."

In response to further applause Mr. Rosenfeld again appeared, leading out Miss Elliot and Mr. Worthing.

Mr. Drew at the Garrick Theatre.

John Drew returned again to New-York last night to begin an engagement, which is to last five weeks, at the Garrick Theatre. In this small and daintily furnished playhouse polite comedy is well placed, and Mr. Drew is in the front rank of the exponents of polite comedy. His polished style is well illustrated in "The Squire of Dames," R. C. Carton's uncommonly adroit adaptation of "L'Ami des Femmes." The meaning of Dumas fils, the entire purpose of his comedy, has been most gracefully eluded by the adapter, who has chosen to give a conventional motive to the actions of the heroine, but one that is clearly understood by readers of recent English fiction, and not offensive to Anglo-Saxon prejudices. By this device the "great scene" of the comedy dwindles in significance. It becomes an episode of merely theatrical value, involving no psychological mystery and no exposition of physiological fact.

But "The Squire of Dames" is a charming and always diverting comedy, which is handsomely mounted and dressed in its new abiding place, and is acted with skill and grace by Mr. Drew, Miss Maud Adams, and all their associates.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream."

West-side playgoers will find an attractive, wholesome, and inspiring performance of Shakespeare's fairy play at their favorite theatre, the Grand Opera House, this week. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is offered there by Mr. Pitou, under the personal direction of Mr. Augustin Daly. All the beautiful scenery and novel light effects, and the rich dresses, used in the production of the play at Daly's are in evidence. The music of Mendelssohn, Bishop, and Arne is well rendered by the instrumental band and the singers. The actors are all employed by Mr. Daly, and include several popular members of his company. Louise Thorndyke Boucicault is the Helena and Emily Rigl the Hermia, while the elusive part of Puck is taken by Lillian Swain, William Sampson is Bottom, Eugene Jepson Quince, John Craig Lysander, and Byron Douglas Demetrius.

"Chimmie Fadden" at the Standard.

Edward Townsend's dramatization of his own comic book, "Chimmie Fadden," in which he had the able assistance of Augustus Thomas, has been transferred to the stage of the Standard Theatre, where it was put forward last night for a long run. The cast has not been materially changed, and Charles Hopper is still the plump and mature, but sufficiently lively, representative of the Bowery boy. He still sings, too, and, what is more, his public seems to like to hear his songs. Marie Bates retains her rôle of Mrs. Murphy.

The play is an eccentric mixture of farce, melodrama, and comedy. In some passages it is elemental and crude, in others ingenious and polished. The little intrigue involving Miss Fanny and her rival lovers is particularly diverting. But, after all, Chimmie's slang and his delightfully sympathetic heart, the vagaries of Mrs. Murphy, and the very real "scrap," make the play "go."

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott revived "The Irish Artist" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, before an audience which filled the house and applauded his songs vigorously. Mr. Olcott does some very good work in this play, which is one of the best in his repertory, and his best points are fully appreciated by those who see him. "The Irish Artist" will be continued for this week only, and next Monday Mr. Olcott will produce "The Minstrel of Clare" for the first time here, a play with which he will close his engagement.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Shop Girl," with its pretty women, taking songs, and funny dialogue, was presented at the Harlem Opera House last night before a numerous audience, and renewed its New-York success. The cast is the same which was seen at Palmer's Theatre earlier in the season, and the Harlem people seemed thoroughly to appreciate it and its work. The engagement is for this week only.

—HOYT'S THEATRE.—Jeannette St. Henry replaced Ada Dare as the burlesque queen in "A Black Sheep," at Hoyt's Theatre, last night. As a singer, Miss St. Henry is superior to Miss Dare, and in this respect the change is for the better. It was the fiftieth performance of the play in this city, and in honor of the occasion souvenirs in the form of attractive powder puffs were given to the women in the audience.

—STAR THEATRE.—There was a change in the cast of "The War of Wealth," at the Star Theatre, last night, Forrest Robinson playing the part of John Warfield, in place of Lawrence Hanley, who created the character here. Mr. Robinson gave a meritorious performance, and will probably remain in the part. The audience was a large and demonstrative one.

—MME. BREMA SICK.—Owing to the illness of Mme. Marie Brema, the song recital which she and Mr. Plunket Greene were to have given at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday afternoon was postponed till March 12.

PICTURES BY HENRY MOSLER.

It has rarely happened that the name of Henry Mosler, the artist, has been mentioned without the fact being made known that he was the first American to be honored by having his picture purchased for the Luxemburg Gallery, in Paris, by the French Government. The distinction was no small one, and though several men since that time have received a similar honor, the fact remains that Mr. Mosler was the pioneer in the field, and as such deserves great credit.

There are now shown at the Avery Gallery, 368 Fifth Avenue, a score and a half of works by this man, all in oil, many of them large, and the greater number of Brittany subjects, with which Mr. Mosler's name has long been identified.

The most prominent picture in the collection is "A Wedding Feast," containing a large number of figures, in the picturesque costumes of these curious Bretons, grouped around a table, drinking the health of the bride. The artist shows his familiarity with the life of this simple peasantry, and depicts very cleverly and truthfully the manners and customs of the country. There are the blind piper, the guests, the old priest, the inevitable barrel of cider, and the little children, the latter in gay-colored bonnets and dresses, all very like the place, and showing keen observation.

Another large picture, always of the same people, is called "The Last Moments." An old man is dying; the anxious family is grouped about him; there is much strength and dramatic force in the composition, and though seen before, at a recent Academy exhibition, it loses nothing on a more intimate acquaintance. "A Chimney Corner" shows two young peasants, a man and a girl, wherein the old, old story seems to be as new as ever in a humble cottage of a Pont Aven farmer.

There are smaller pictures, studies of men and women, though in those of old age Mr. Mosler comes out much the stronger, painting with no little force and vigor, and expressing himself in a personal way. A particularly good one among these is "Mere Grittle," a Normandy peasant, pale of

GOMEZ AND MACEO LEAVE

Their Forces Pass Out of Havana Province on the South Coast.

EL INGLESITO MAY BE AMERICAN

Forty-six Political Prisoners Are to be Sent to Ceuta and to the Isle of Pines.

From a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—An official report states that the forces of Gomez and Maceo left the Province of Havana, passing between Bagaez and Lima on the south coast, going in the direction of Bolondron, after an engagement Feb. 22, when they left three dead on the field. The columns of Gens. Prats, Arolus, and Galvis are in front of the enemy. Gen. Echagne and Col. Frances are in immediate pursuit of the insurgents.

The rebel leader, El Inglesito, who was captured Saturday, claims to be an American citizen, whose real name is Alfred Gold. The authorities are investigating the claim.

Among the prisoners in the jail at Mariano, taken there after the Punta Brava engagement Saturday, is Ladislao Quintero, who also claims to be an American citizen.

Forty-six political prisoners, who have arrived here from Cabanas, Mariel, Guanajay, and Cayajabes, will be sent to Ceuta and the Isle of Pines.

The station at San Miguel, on the Matanzas line, was burned Saturday.

The telegraph line has been destroyed between San Miguel and Jaruco, the insurgents removing the poles.

The station at Ibarra, on the Matanzas line, was burned yesterday.

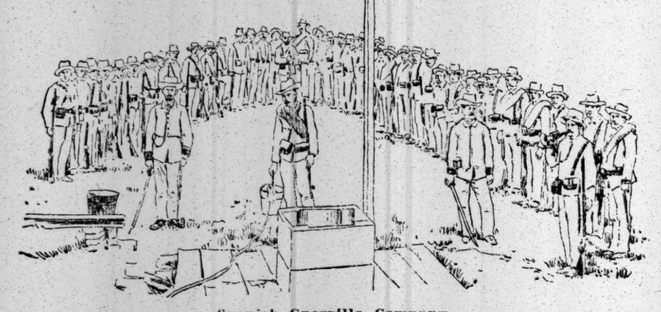
An unimportant engagement is reported to have occurred near San Jose de los Ramos.

The bands of Vidal and Sanguilly have burned Estante, a small town in Matanzas.

The Marquis de Ahumada, who came from Spain with Capt. Gen. Weyler as second in command of the Spanish forces, has been placed in command of the Third Army Corps. He will have charge of the forces in the Provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio.

The commander of a detachment of Spanish troops, who have arrived at Mariano, a suburb of Havana, reports that he met and dispersed the bands of rebels led by Villanueva and Baldomero Acosta, who had been operating in the vicinity of Punta Brava, Province of Havana, about twenty miles southwest of Mariano.

People living in the neighborhood of Punta Brava carried into the town twenty dead rebels. Fifteen of the insurgents were captured. No mention of the Spanish losses is made in the report. Additional troops have been sent to Mariano.



Spanish Guerrilla Company.

SPAIN'S CABINET STRENGTHENED.

Cortes Is to be Dissolved by Decree of Canovas This Week.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the turn the Cuban campaign has taken has strengthened the Cabinet. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo will issue a decree this week dissolving the Cortes and fixing the middle of March as the time for holding the elections for new members.

The Government is less concerned with the result of the elections than with the consequences of public opinion in America, and Congress possibly compelling President Cleveland to alter his friendly attitude toward Spain.

AMERICANIZING THE COMMONS.

Fridays to be Devoted to the Discussion of Government Estimates.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The House of Commons debated the proposal of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, to alter the procedure so that Fridays, hitherto devoted to the discussion of private members' bills, should be henceforth devoted to the discussion of the Government estimates, which discussion must be completed in twenty Fridays.

This proposed alteration, which involves a time limit, is based on the method suggested some years ago by Joseph Chamberlain in an article in The Nineteenth Century, entitled "Shall We Americanize Our Institutions?"

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Opposition leader in the House, said he preferred the original scheme suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, but added that he would agree to Fridays being devoted to the estimates. He did not approve of applying closure after twenty Fridays, as Mr. Balfour proposed.

Mr. Balfour announced that the Government was willing to try the experiment for a year.

BRITAIN AND CANADIAN CATTLE.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Might Be Introduced Through Imported Stock.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir J. G. S. Kinloch, Radical, member for East Perthshire, who had previously given notice of his intention, asked the Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, whether, in view of the enormous loss to the farmers of Scotland resulting from the exclusion of Canadian store cattle from Great Britain, there was any prospect of reopening the British ports to such cattle.

He did not expect an answer to this question, he said, in view of Mr. Long's statement in the House last week in introducing the bill amending the Diseases of Animals act of 1894, making the restrictions placed upon the importation of cattle permanent instead of leaving them to the discretion of the Board of Agriculture, but he wished to ask Mr. Long if he believed that pleuro-pneumonia in cattle really existed in Canada.

Mr. Long said he could not answer that question upon such short notice, but he would say that the Department of Agriculture certainly thought that pleuro-pneumonia could be introduced into England from cattle imported from Canada.

WALLER INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

The ex-Consul Will Have to Submit Better Evidence to Bring Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It is said at the State Department that the Waller incident has been formally closed by an exchange of notes to that effect between Ambassador Eustis and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and it is presumed at the department that official notification to this effect will be received here in due course of mail.

Waller's status in regard to his claim for damages and his rubber concession does not appear to be clearly defined. It is obvious that his pardon will not curtail his right to sue in the French courts for redress on account of alleged cruel treatment given him while en route from Madagascar to Marseilles. But, in respect to this alleged ill treatment, Secretary Olney in his recent report to the President, characterizes it as "intrinsically improbable," and either wholly unfounded or at best grossly exaggerated."

In regard to the rubber concession, Secretary Olney's opinion is equally unfavorable. He says there is no proof of its nature, extent, validity, or value, that the French authorities "have always held the concession to be without any validity," and that its value "may have been supposed to be dependent upon the issue of the contest then going on between the French and the native."

This being the condition of the case as understood by the State Department, it is expected that Waller will immediately avail himself of the offer of the United States Government to provide him free transportation back to the United States, and will not avail himself of the offer of this Government to furnish security for costs in the event of his choosing to bring suit for damages before the French tribunals. It is certain that Waller will have to submit better evidence of his right to the property than has yet been produced before Secretary Olney will consider the question of reopening the case.

BRITAIN'S USE OF HER SURPLUS.

Gedge, Conservative, Would Apply the Money to Navy, Not Consols.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sydney Gedge, Conservative, member for Walsall, asked Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that, in view of the high price of consols, and the intended heavy expenditures on the navy, the Government immediately bring in a bill enabling the expected large surplus in the budget to be used for naval purposes, instead of applying it to the reduction of the national debt by the purchase of consols.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he was unable as yet to state the intentions of the Government in regard to the disposition of the surplus.

Central America Coffee Crop.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 24.—The amount of coffee of the new crop received thus far is much less than is usually received at this time, and indicates that the coffee crop of Central America is not up to the average yield.

JAMES L. KERNOCHAN'S INJURIES.

Not Sufficient to Compel Him to Keep Within Doors—May Have His Assailants Arrested.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 24.—James L. Kernochan has not yet fully decided what action to take in relation to the attack upon him by Far Rockaway firemen in the smoking car of the midnight train from Long Island City on Saturday night. He is half inclined to let the matter go unnoticed, but his friends are urging him to punish his assailants. He sent Constable Frederick E. Gildersleeve to Far Rockaway to-day to get evidence against them. The officer was successful in securing the names of the five most belligerent firemen, but he declines to divulge them until Mr. Kernochan decides what course he will pursue.

Mr. Kernochan's injuries are not serious. His right eye and cheek are bruised and blackened, and his nose is slightly abrased. From head to foot he has been stiff and sore since the scrimmage. Apparently unembarrassed by the marks of the adventure, he took a long drive through the streets of the village this afternoon. He was of course the centre of the curious gaze of hundreds of persons, but he did not seem to mind it, being inclined to treat the whole matter as a huge joke at his expense.

At the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day the assault upon "Jimmy" Kernochan, as he is familiarly known there, was the sole topic of conversation. Ralph A. Ellis, master of the Meadowbrook hounds, and several of Mr. Kernochan's other friends came out from New-York during the day to talk over the affair and sympathize with him.

Mr. Kernochan told his story several times, as did Harry Hewett, the foreman of the Kernochan stables, who had the distinction of being forced through the window of the car. It is a wonder that Mr. Kernochan escaped from the mêlée alive.

Mr. Kernochan has a reputation as a gentleman jockey. He and Foxhall Keene are mentioned together as being the best cross-country riders in America. He participated in every hunt of the Meadowbrook Club this season, and did not receive a single fall. He was in the same hunt in which Harry Page and Kingsley Magoun were injured and cleared the same fence and ditch at which their horses balked. Mr. Kernochan is also an excellent polo player. Mrs. Kernochan is noted as a lady rider, she also having participated in every one of the Meadowbrook hunts last season.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

Starts in a Tobacco Store—Policemen Rescue Two Women.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 24.—Fire started at 62 Adams Street at 12 o'clock to-night in Hoffman & Sons' tobacco store. It spread to the adjoining buildings, destroying them.

There were several miraculous escapes. Two women were rescued by policemen.

Detective Fenton's son James, who lived next door to the tobacco store, was injured by falling plaster.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—John W. Doane of Chicago.
—ASTOR—T. Estrada Palma of Central Valley, N. Y.
—MARLBOROUGH—Arthur A. Zimmerman of Freehold, N. J.
—HOFFMAN—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson.
—MURRAY HILL—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College.
—GILSEY—Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, United States Navy, and Alexander R. Shepherd of Washington, D. C.
—WALDORF—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland and Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Henry Howard of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester, William Whiting of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Stanley Matthews of Washington.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—WILLARD'S—B. F. Shafer, New-York.
—HAMILTON—Miss F. Knight, Brooklyn.
—COCHRAN—Henry E. Abell, F. H. Wilson, Brooklyn.
—RIGGS—W. E. Scaultt, W. E. Van Antwerp, Charles Murlu Sarnio, New-York.
—EBBITT—J. W. Otter, H. Thompson, S. W. Lothrop, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Colbett, Brooklyn.
—ARLINGTON—Mrs. George C. Taylor, Mrs. Heud, George McAvery, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sherman, J. Johnson, Jacob Rubina, B. Raede, Alfred Jones, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Mannings, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Snyder, Miss Howard, F. K. Snyder, Brooklyn.
—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal, Juulus P. Witmark, Charles W. Truslow, William Henry White, Dr. J. A. Hubbert, J. T. Cammeyer, George R. Mino, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, J. W. Savin, Charles C. Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, James J. Higgirson, Miss D. L. Higginson, Miss Burgess, James C. Meyers, John W. McKinney, M. B. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Gardner, C. P. White, Charles A. Lieb, M. H. Phelps, W. J. Keeler, Haywood Prince, New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—A box of matches this morning ignited in Room 369, Berkeley Hall, Yale. An alarm was rung, and the Fire Department quickly extinguished the blaze, confining it to that room. The damage is $200. The room was occupied by R. L. Evans and G. P. Stimson, both of the junior class.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 24.—Louis Valiquet, a barber, for refusing to shave a colored man, was to-day fined $25 in the Police Court.

JAMESON UNDER ARREST

Steamer Victoria Impenetrable to Reporters at Devonport.

CAPT. HEANY STANDS BY HIS LEADER

An American Trooper Tells His Experience of the Raid and Its Failure at Krugersdorp.

DEVONPORT, Feb. 24.—The steamer Victoria, with Dr. Jameson on board, has sailed for Southampton or London. The strictest secrecy was observed in regard to the prisoners, and nobody was allowed to board the ship.

The Lancaster Regiment, which was brought here by the Victoria, was landed this morning. The officers of the regiment say that Dr. Jameson and his companions are all in the second-class cabin. During the voyage they were allowed to see the officers of the Lancaster Regiment, but only in their own quarters.

Dr. Jameson is in charge of Major McCarthy of the Lancaster Regiment. There are no civil officers on board the Victoria.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company, saying that Dr. Jameson and his officers have been arrested.

AMERICAN TROOPER'S EXPERIENCE.

The White Flag Was Hoisted Before Ammunition Was Exhausted.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A representative of The United Press obtained to-day an interview with one of Dr. Jameson's troopers, who arrived at Plymouth from Port Natal yesterday morning. The man, whose name is O'Dea, said that he had spent eight months in Matabeleland as a member of the mounted police.

About the end of the month of December he was in a state of convalescence from a violent attack of fever, his temperature at one time having been as high as 105. He had been almost without food or water for a week, and was lying in his tent in a greatly debilitated condition, when a Sergeant came to him and asked him if he wanted to lose his place in the mounted troop.

O'Dea replied in the negative, whereupon the Sergeant ordered him to appear on parade with his comrades immediately, which he did. Prior to the start of Jameson and his followers for the Transvaal, which took place at night, O'Dea did not hear Dr. Jameson read a letter, as he is alleged to have read one, but says he gathered that the purpose of the expedition was to protect the women and children of Johannesburg. O'Dea belonged to the advance troop.

He did not see Dr. Jameson after the night of their leaving Mafeking, nor has he seen him to this day. He supposes that Jameson rode in the middle of the troops.

The men hurried forward, riding at the rate of ten miles an hour, with not more than five hours' rest in two days. They were sometimes able to get snatches of sleep on horseback. They had sufficient rations to last them until the evening of the second day.

A party of fifty Boers met them and began a desultory fire upon them, to which Jameson's followers replied. They had several skirmishes with Boers before reaching Krugersdorp, where the Boers succeeded in enticing Jameson's forces from the sheltered hillocks into the open veldt, while they themselves remained under cover.

O'Dea expressed the belief that Jameson himself hoisted the white flag. Anyway, if he did not personally holst it, the white flag was raised by his order. When the Jameson party surrendered O'Dea still had ten rounds of ammunition, and many of the others had not exhausted their supply. After the surrender, he said, the men were fairly well treated.

They were taken to Pretoria, where they were corraled on the Pretoria race-course. They were allowed a loaf of bread and a quarter of a pound of meat a day for each man. At first he believed that all the officers of the expedition and the non-commissioned officers, with the rank and file, were to be shot. He heard afterward that the Volksraad had rejected a proposal to shoot them by a majority of 2. Eventually the men were taken to Port Natal, where they were free from the moment they went on board the Harlech Castle.

O'Dea said it was his intention to visit Boston, Mass., and later to return to the service of the British South Africa Company, in the course of his conversation he alluded to several of his comrades, mentioning Cawston of New-York and Morgan of Montana.

O'Dea gave his address as 198 Centre Street, Boston. Like all of the other troopers who arrived in England on the Harlech Castle, he received $22 before landing, and expects to receive the sum of £100 in addition to this from the British South Africa Company.

Major Collins of the Lancaster regiment, which was brought to England by the steamer Victoria, which also brought Dr. Jameson and his officers, says that Capt. Heany, an American who took part in the raid, was informed that upon the arrival of the steamer at Plymouth he would be free to disembark, but that he declined, saying that he preferred to remain with Dr. Jameson.

Nobody on board the Victoria knew the destination of the steamer when she left Devonport and Plymouth to-day, but it was expected that she would be met at sea to-night, when Dr. Jameson would be taken off.

VIEDENDORP'S GREAT EXPLOSION.

Detonators in Collision with a Locomotive Set Fire to Dynamite.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 24.—Inquiry into the causes of the recent explosion of dynamite at Viedendorp, a suburb of this city, has elicited the fact that a truckload of detonators brought from Port Elizabeth was placed on a side track at the Braamfontein freight depot.

A locomotive, in shunting cars, came into collision with the car containing the detonators. The contents of the car exploded from the shock, and the explosion of the detonators caused the explosion of the dynamite, which was contained in cars standing on a track near by.

KRUGER INTIMATES CONCESSIONS.

Uitlanders Give a Hopeful Construction to a Phrase of His Speech.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 24.—President Kruger to-day addressed the committee that was formed to relieve the sufferers by the recent dynamite explosion at Vredendorp, a suburb of this city. In the course of his remarks he highly praised the work done by the committee, and said:

"You have done to others as you would wish to be done by. Those who have given as you have can expect to receive a great deal themselves."

This is construed to be a promise of large concessions to the Uitlanders.

Stockbroker Causes a Commotion.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Committee of the Stock Exchange to-day suspended a member for a week for bringing into the Exchange two of Dr. Jameson's troopers, thereby causing a mixed demonstration.

The High and Mighty Officer.

From The Contemporary Review.

The increasing frequency of prosecutions for Majestäts-beleidigung is one proof of the small measure of personal freedom enjoyed by the Germans under the Empire. A true story may serve to show how rudimentary is as yet the very conception of liberty among our cousins. Every year, after the military manoeuvres, it is the custom for officers appointed for the purpose to go round and pay the farmers whose ground has been injured certain sums by way of compensation. Two such officers, in the course of their round, proceeded to a farm and found the farmer plowing in a field. They called to him to come to them. He declined, saying that he could not leave his horses. For this he was criminally charged.

It was allowed that he had said nothing offensive; but the officers maintained that his tone and manner were insulting, and demanded his exemplary punishment. It is only right to add that the Court of First Instance decided against them. But they were so certain of the justice of their cause that they at once carried the case into a higher court. How it ended I do not know. The fact that such a charge could be brought at all is a sufficient illustration of what is understood by the freedom of the subject in modern Germany.

"LA LOIE" AND HER DANCES.

She Is the Loie Fuller of Other Days and They Are Simply Variants of the Familiar "Serpentine."

Half a hundred, perhaps a whole hundred, more people could have found standing room in Koster & Bial's Music Hall at 10:30 o'clock last evening, but there wasn't a single empty chair or box in the house. This, of course, means that the crowd of spectators was one of enormous proportions, a fact which, in turn, proves that it is a very judicious thing for an American person who has found the acquisition of fame in this country a somewhat arduous task, to go abroad and in one way or another—there are several—obtain as large a reputation as his or her talents or means will warrant.

For a large part of this large multitude was in Koster & Bial's simply to see Miss Loie Fuller, whom most of them had seen on divers occasions during the past ten or fifteen years, and whom they remembered as a minor actress of soubrette parts, as a personator of boys in burlesque, and later, as among the first of the long line of "serpentine dancers." She was always rather more than ordinarily intelligent in these different rôles, and her dance formed the subject of considerable talking and writing, but nobody here was ever wrought up to the point of lyrical enthusiasm by Miss Fuller's talents or attractions, and probably the adjective "remarkable" was never applied to her.

Then came some court experiences decidedly unpleasant, if memory serves, and after that Miss Fuller disappeared for a long time. She returned to the surface in Paris. There the fates in the shape of half a dozen journalists of more or less note were amazingly kind, and people who read the French papers were surprised to see that the erstwhile Loie Fuller had become "La Loie," and that she had succeeded in making something not much unlike a real sensation in the nominally gay capital. The sensation lasted, too, and great care was taken that America should be well informed of this fact.

Last night, after much advance advertising of an adroit kind, the foreign notability of native birth presented herself and her fame to the hitherto rather inappreciative New-York. And it was in a mood to make up for lost time—if the returned one gave evidence of deserving increased approval. When the curtain rose on a perfectly dark stage, every one stared into the blackness with all his eyes, and when a heavily draped form gradually became visible there was a preparatory round of applause, kindly enough, but by no means tumultuous. It was evident that the spectators were going to judge for themselves and not take the judgment of Paris as final. The rays of light converging on the veiled figure grew slowly brighter and soon the drapery began to move. Then everybody said, half aloud, "It is just the old serpentine dance!" Which it was—and wasn't. In the first ten minutes it became evident that "La Loie" is more skilful than Loie Fuller was, that her movements have become, if not quite graceful, yet much more pleasing than they used to be, and most especially of all, that she has secured the services of an exceedingly clever electrician.

In the first dance she wore a dress of black gauze, sprinkled with brilliant spangles. She represented "Night," or, as the bill said, "La Nuit," which undoubtedly means about the same thing. The interminable skirt and its luminous border were moved in the old billowing curves, and as the dancer moved from side to side of the stage, lights of rich and constantly varying colors played upon her. They touched nothing else, apparently, neither the background of black nor the boards on which she walked. The effect was admirable; it was not novel and the applause that followed was not very prolonged. One could hear, from many parts of the house, "Is that all?" asked in tones expressing something near to disappointment.

This feeling disappeared during the next dance, of which the name was "La Feu." There is no doubt that it was a really and marvelously beautiful spectacle. The woman seemed to be wrapped in towering flames, now vivid scarlet, now streaked with green and purple. Whoever has seen a great conflagration late at night could recognize the exact, almost startling, verity of the imitation. Beside it the ordinary "fire scene," produced by real combustion, pales into insignificance.

The applause that ensued was loud, long, and enthusiastic. People said: "That's great!" and the phrase was hardly an exaggeration. "La Danse Blanche" and "Le Firmament" were more like the first, and had no notable features. The second, indeed, contained some stereoptican effects—flowers, faces, moons, stars, and the like, thrown on the waving skirts—that had an unpleasant cheapness and were in questionable congruity with the other effects. They could all be very well spared.

The last production, however, called "Le Lys de Nile," was another marvelously beautiful. In this the gauzy clouds were of vastly increased size, and they were tossed in novel and ingenious forms. A huge lily was imitated with singular accuracy, and at moments the dancer seemed to be a gigantic butterfly with jeweled wings flying swiftly through an atmosphere of ever-changing colors.

The exhibition lasted about half an hour. There were many recalls, but no more dancing, and the usual absurd bouquets were handed over the footlights. There is no doubt that Miss Fuller made a popular success.

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—Tony Pastor is making a famous continuous performance house of his pretty little theatre. The entertainment this week is of a high-class order, and gave great satisfaction to the large audiences which it attracted yesterday. Annie Oakley did some expert shooting, and Rice and Elmar appeared in a horizontal bar act which was extremely funny. Kittie Mitchell, the singer, gave some popular songs, and Cora Routt, the serio-comic artist, earned much applause by her entertaining acts. Among the other artists who shared in the honors of the performance were Ella Wesner, male impersonator; Al Reeves, banjo comedian; Charles Seaman, as the Town Constable, and Kitty Kursale and Frank and Jennie Roberts, in "A Night Off."

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The principal débutante at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday was Verona Jarbeau, a favorite burlesque artist in this city. She was greeted heartily, and gave some very pleasing specialties. Mark Murphy, recently of the "Thrilby" company, also appeared and aroused much enthusiasm by his witticisms. Among the other artists in the long and excellent variety bill were Delaur and Debrimont, who gave an entire grand opera in about twenty minutes; Bunth and Budd, burlesque magicians; the Romalo brothers, head balancers, and Grovini and Murrie, grotesque and acrobatic dancers, whose act was received with vigorous applause.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—A bootblacking contest began at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum yesterday, which promises to become very interesting. Four expert bootblacks are engaged in the match, and they shine two pairs of boots at every exhibition. The winner, at the end of three weeks, is to receive a prize of $1,000. Vetrio, the poison eater, is still an attraction, as are Jefferson, the strong man; Mitchell, the soap king, and Fanny Burnett, the midget snake charmer. Among the other attractions are Mlle. Morello's trained dogs and Signor Monstrom's boxing monkeys. In the theatre an excellent vaudeville performance is given.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—A fine vaudeville performance is being given at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week. George Lockhart's cycling elephants began the last week of their engagement yesterday. They are as popular after their long run at this theatre as they were on their first appearance. Long and Little, musical clowns from Europe, made their American début, and were heartily welcomed. The Abbott sisters began a return engagement, and George Thatcher, the minstrel, appeared in some very funny sketches. The list of artists this week is a long and very popular one.

—EDEN MUSEE.—The new wax representation of the famous painting, "The Christian Endeavor Rescue," is attracting much attention at the Eden Musée. Crowds of visitors praised it last evening, and many pronounce it the most beautiful and artistic group in the Musée. Many other new groups are being prepared. The concerts this week will consist mainly of classical selections.

Arrested for Miss Delmar's Death.

Miss Ada Delmar died yesterday at her home, 213 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, where she lived with her mother and two sisters. A Mrs. Stevens of 249 West Forty-second Street has been paroled by Coroner Hoeber to appear to-day at the investigation as to the cause of Miss Delmar's death. On the Coroner's warrant Prof. Manuel A. Carino, a native of Venezuela and a teacher of languages in Stern's Academy in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was arrested at midnight by detectives and locked up in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, charged with being implicated in the case.

PORTE'S VIEW OF ARMENIA

Outrages of Revolutionists Only Gently Resented in Anatolia.

ASSI DISTURBS SUEDIE AND ZEITOUN

Insincere Professions of Faith in Islam Repulsed by the Authorities of Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte a report from Capt. Moustapha Rifaat Bey, Aide-de-Camp of the Sultan, on the subject of the Armenian troubles. The Captain details his inquiry into the situation in the vilayet of Alep, and describes his journey.

At Haman Keny he learned that the Armenians had fomented troubles at Aintab, and had given themselves up to murder and other crimes. The next day, at Katine, the authorities informed him that the Armenians had caused trouble at Zeitoun, and at Mazach the Armenians revolted and caused great injury to the Mussulman population.

Upon arriving at Alep the officials, the Imperial army, and the population came in thousands to greet the new Governor General. On this occasion the cries of "Long live his Imperial Majesty the Sultan" resounded with enthusiasm on every side.

Eight days before the Captain's arrival at Alep a great commotion had spread through the Mussulman population on the news being circulated abroad that a Christian merchant had introduced into the town during the night ten chests of revolvers. Immediately a number of Mussulman and Armenian shops were closed, but, thanks to the efforts displayed on this occasion by Gen. Edhem Pasha, commander of military division, and by the Imperial army, order was successfully maintained. From the arrival at Alep of the new Governor General up to the date of the Captain's departure, no infelicitous incident occurred.

Accompanying the above report is an account of the arrival of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee from Cyprus to Zeitoun, by way of Suedie. Months ago rumors were spread abroad that Armenian brigands had landed at Suedie, in the district of Antioch. This caused great excitement, and measures were taken to calm the Mussulman population. The villagers arrested seven of the Armenians carrying papers, ammunition, and instruments serving for the manufacture of weapons, and brought them to Antioch.

At the sight of them the Mussulman population had become overexcited. A considerable number of persons assembled to see these revolutionaries, and the objects seized by them. On the other hand, the rumor had been confirmed of the existence of military ammunition in the Armenian Church. A committee has existed for the last three years in the Armenian villages of Suedie, under the Presidency of a Socialist, known under the pseudonym of "Baron Assi," who ran away from Switzerland, and under the direction of the Anarchist committee.

Since the establishment of this committee a number of persons have affiliated themselves with it, and the number has risen to about 150, not counting the native villagers. Lately a number of military deserters and escaped convicts have come to swell the numbers of this committee, who are well provided with perfected arms and ammunition.

Some Armenians fired on some Mussulmans Oct. 23, who were passing in the streets of Marash, and wounded some of them. The authorities succeeded in quieting the movement. The Armenians having, however, again commenced to fire from their houses, the Mussulmans could not respond. On Monday, the Armenian Bishop summoned before the authorities, promised to urge his flock to provoke no more troubles.

After the first incident of Marash, a detachment of the imperial troops was sent out against the Alabachi. These occupied an elevation in the neighborhood of the Bertiz River, and there awaited the attack of the Alabachi. These being informed that the attachment of troops was weak in numbers, attacked it to the number of 1,500, but the valorous population of Bertiz having gone out to the help of the soldiery, they were obliged, after a five hours' fight, to withdraw in defeat.

The following is a list of the villages which were burned by the insurgents in the district of Zeitoun and Anderin: Becham, 57 houses; Gurtel, 56 houses; Gurtel Kurtleri, 8 houses; Louss Gueurdi, 50 houses; Guechourke, 51 houses; Moussai, 30 houses; Harissan, 40 houses, and several others less important.

The officials who were charged to investigate the incidents have stated in their report that there were eighty killed and fifteen wounded—men, women, and children. These officials testify that they saw in a neighboring ravine twenty or more corpses of beheaded Mussulmans dangling from the same rope. A large number of women were massacred, and a number of little babies and children were buried into the air and spiked in falling on the point of a dagger.

The Imperial troops and mounted police were again attacked Nov. 6. It was only toward evening that calm could be restored. There were naturally a number of dead and wounded, and about fifty-five houses were burned down. Since then, however, there has been no trouble.

Lately, a number of Armenians have expressed the desire to embrace Islamism, but as they are not believed to be sincere they have been repulsed by the authorities.

Concerning the Aintab incidents, the report says: Some armed Armenian revolutionaries of Aintab attacked the Mussulmans at the market, but, having been successfully repulsed, some retired into houses, from the windows of which they commenced to fire; others, having fired the houses of some Mussulmans, these latter retaliated, and thus more than half of the town was destroyed by fire. On both sides there were numerous victims. Immediately on being informed of the occurrence the authorities sent troops to the scene of the disorders, and peace was re-established. No further troubles have occurred.

DISTRESS OF THE ZEITOUNLIS.

Salisbury Communicates a Pitiful Report of Sir Philip Currie.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lord Salisbury has communicated to the Armenian Relief Committee a report from Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in which he states that the misery and sickness among the refugees at Zeitoun is inconceivable.

Their distress is added to by the bitter cold weather that is prevailing. The Turkish officials are unable to assist the sufferers, and there is nobody in the country to whom they can appeal for relief.

Moreover, the demands made upon the Constantinople Relief Committee are already so heavy that it is feared that this committee will be precluded from helping the Zeitounlis.

WORK OF RELIEF AT VAN.

Dr. Grace Kimball Tells What Is Being Accomplished.

The following cable dispatch from Dr. Grace Kimball, American missionary at Van, has been received at the office of The Christian Herald, in this city:

VAN, Turkey, Feb. 24.—The need for relief is steadily increasing. We are now helping 16,000 destitute persons here. With The Christian Herald fund we have sent a relief expedition with $600 to Shadagh to begin work there, and $500 has also been sent to Ardjiss. These districts embrace some fifty villages, and great distress prevails. The scanty Winter provision of most families in both cities and villages is exhausted, or soon will be, and they have no possible resource save through the relief work. This alone prevents a famine.

There are now six Christian Herald bakeries running. We have 100 employes in the Industrial Bureau. Relief must continue at least two months longer.

In a letter from Van just received Dr. Kimball writes:

As soon as we had the assurance of the first $10,000 from The Christian Herald we pushed forward the relief work with new vigor, and more commensurately to the present needs of the people. This involved the need of larger quarters, and we found a very admirably adapted house of three stories, with large halls that will hold several hundred people and give convenient office rooms for the various departments—all for the magnificent sum of $6.60 a month rent. Applicants for help are required to bring a letter of recommendation from the "District Men" of the quarter in which they live, or from the village "Refugee Committee." The demand for work does not abate, and we are adding daily to the thousand workers in the Industrial Bureau at the rate of from ten to twenty persons. Last week's pay roll shows 1,210 persons paid, in total $445. The cost of the raw material is slightly less than the wages, so that with rent and other expenses we may put the cost of the Industrial Bureau at $900 a week. This work furnishes a living to considerably more than 5,000 people. The Christian Herald bakeries are forging along magnificently, and are the great famine breakwater to the entire community. There is no other source of supplies to the people, as the contributions of the Armenians themselves were exhausted before the Armenian Christmas, and they turned all their beneficiaries over to us. We are now distributing over 6,000 pounds of bread daily at the cost of $480 a week, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Last Saturday was the Armenian Christmas, and on the day before 9,000 persons were actually provided for through the different relief departments, and untold suffering relieved. We bless continually the generous people who made this work possible.

The Rev. W. N. Chambers, missionary at Erzeroum, writes acknowledging the receipt of $2,000 for relief work in that city and in Erzinjian. "In Erzeroum Province," he says, "over 200 towns and villages, comprising 11,000 houses, were plundered; 2,800 persons were killed and between 70,000 and 100,000 people left destitute. With The Christian Herald and other relief moneys, the missionaries are feeding 2,000 persons daily. The distress is indescribable."

TURKISH REFORMS FORGOTTEN.

Sultan's Life Will Be in Peril When He Kisses the Sacred Mantle.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that no steps whatever have been taken by the Porte to initiate the reforms, that were promised for Armenia and Macedonia. Nobody conversant with the Yildiz Palace methods expects that any reforms will be instituted during the Sultan's lifetime.

The dispatch further says that persistent rumors have been current for several days that an attempt will be made on the life of the Sultan on the occasion of his annual visit to Constantinople proper, Feb. 28, to kiss the Prophet's mantle.

AN EMINENT COLOMBIAN DEAD.

Dr. Arosemena Had Been Frequently Mentioned for the Presidency.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 24.—Dr. Arosemena, counselor of the Panama Railroad, is dead.

Justo Arosemena was born in Panama, in 1817. He was one of the most prominent men in Colombia, and his name had been frequently mentioned for the Presidency of his country. He had been Secretary of State several times, President of the Congress, and Colombian Minister successively to Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, France, England, and twice Minister to the United States, in 1866 and in 1880.

He was a man of great learning, and one of Colombia's foremost diplomats. For the past five years he acted as General Counselor on the Isthmus of Panama for the Panama Railroad Company. Dr. Arosemena married a Miss Livingston, of the well-known New-York Livingston family, and she, with her son, Justo, now resides at the San Remo Hotel, New-York City. A married daughter lives in Panama.

ITALIAN FORCES IN AFRICA.

Luigi Pelloux in Command and Baratieri Against Abyssinians.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Lieut. Gen. Luigi Pelloux, formerly Minister of War, and at present commanding the Fifth Corps of the Italian Army, with headquarters at Verona, has been appointed to the chief command of the Italian forces in Africa, the troops of which will be formed into two divisions, respectively commanded by Gens. Baratieri and Heusch.

The nomination of Gen. Pelloux is received with general satisfaction.

Advices from Abyssinia state that Gen. Baratieri is concentrating the Italian army near Adua, and is occupying the pass at Gasciorki, near Mareb, in strong force. The entire Abyssinian Army has retired to Osobri, and abandoned all contact with the Italians.

King Humbert has signed a decree calling out all the reserves of 1872—recruits born in that year.

ABOUT EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Great Britain Is Inclined to Make Concessions to France.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent in Rome telegraphs that advices received there from Cairo say there is no doubt that the British Government has entered into negotiations with France upon the subject of the evacuation of Egypt.

It is believed, the advices say, that Great Britain is inclined to make concessions to France.

Francis Joseph at Cap Martin.

MENTONE, Feb. 24.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived here to-day. He was met by the Empress, with whom he entered an open carriage and was driven to Cap Martin.

A Russian Treaty with Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The Gazette intimates that Russia will conclude a treaty with Corea which will enable the former to carry the Siberian Railway to a Pacific port.

Haywood—Raby.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Miss Myra Raby of this city and Mr. Robert R. Haywood of East Orange, N. J., were married to-night at Gunton Temple Memorial Church, the Rev. William Fishburn officiating. Miss Sadie Haywood, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor, and Mr. Charles E. Hine of New-York was best man. Mr. L. William Gammon of New-York was among the ushers. The young couple after their wedding trip will reside in Brooklyn.

Mrs. McKee was the guest of honor to-day at a luncheon given by Mrs. J. Thomson Swann. White roses and mignonette decked the table. The other guests were Mrs. Brice, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Rochester, Mrs. De Mendonca, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Batchellor, Mrs. McCammon, and Mrs. R. M. G. Brown. Mrs. McKee will be the guest of Mrs. R. M. G. Brown

SCUDDER HAS WITHDRAWN

No Longer a Candidate for Metropolitan Cycling Clubs' Honors.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT LEFT

Two "Possibilities," but Only One Likely to Enter the Contest on Friday Evening.

A disappointment to many delegates to the councils of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs was the announcement made yesterday that W. E. Scudder of the Jersey City Club Wheelmen had withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr Scudder is one of the most popular members of the association, and many of the delegates desired to vote for him. His retirement from the political arena leaves but one avowed candidate—Charles A. Underhill, the present efficient Secretary of the organization.

Up to yesterday Mr. Scudder's candidacy had gained strength daily, until it seemed that his election was only a matter of form. Business interests, however, interfered, and he was forced to announce his inability to give the office its due attention should he be elected. Therefore he gave notice of his withdrawal as a candidate, which was disappointing news to his constituency.

Whether there will be new candidates as a result of Mr. Scudder's action is not now apparent. There are two gentlemen, however, who have been regarded as "possibilities," but only one now seems likely to step into the breach. He is Peter Brock, a prominent member of the Catholic Club Cyclers of Jersey City. The other man is a Mr. O'Neill of the Metropolitan Bicycle Club.

Mr. Brock is not so well known in metropolitan cycling circles as Mr. Underhill, but he will probably have the support of the Hildick faction, and this, it is thought, will go quite a good way toward electing a President. Personally, Mr. Underhill has done no electioneering, being simply "in the hands of his friends." The election will take place on Friday evening, at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street, and should Mr. Brock decline to stand for the office it appears now that Mr. Underhill will be the only aspirant in the field for Presidential honors.

PEQUODS BADLY BEATEN.

Bushwick Wheelmen Kept Them from Winning Championship Honors.

The Bushwick Wheelmen alleys were the scene last night of as lively a gathering of wheeling enthusiasts as ever attended a game of tenpins. The home team was scheduled for a series of games with the representatives from the Pequod Wheelmen. The latter had but to win both games to insure them the championship of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. The "rooters" that accompanied the Pequods were boastful, and endeavored to bluff the Bushwick boys by showing "rolls of green," but this did not feaze the followers of the Bushwick team, and they took every bet offered, and then played the Pequods to a standstill.

Ex-Capt. Terry was selected as umpire, and at 8:30 both teams led off for a hard struggle. In the first game neither side had the best of it up in the eighth frame, but in the ninth the Bushwicks had the advantage of two marks, and this proved of sufficient importance to beat their opponents.

In the second game the home team set a lively pace. The Pequods were not far behind in the early stages, and in the seventh frame the visitors assumed the lead. Up to the tenth frame the game was in doubt, with the chances slightly in favor of the Pequods. Both sides missed easy spares in the wind-up, and the result depended upon the anchors. Landman found the pins for a strike. Then Carr followed for the Pequods with eight pins. Landman again tallied a strike, and the shouts of the enthusiastic Bushwick boys could be heard for blocks. Carr missed his spare, while Landman for the third time scored a strike, and won the game for his side.

The victorious Bushwicks carried Landman around the alleys in triumph, and then, after cheering their vanquished adversaries, escorted them to the dining hall, where a tempting repast awaited the bowlers and their followers. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK.				PEQUOD.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Mahlan	4	4	175	Baker	2	3	136
Kunzer	1	3	117	Niles	1	4	128
Dixon	2	4	149	Erreger	4	6	153
Hellawell	4	3	163	Forrest	4	3	164
Landman	2	5	162	Carr	2	5	156
Totals	13	19	766	Totals	10	21	747

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK.				PEQUOD.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Mahlan	5	2	194	Baker	2	2	130
Morgan	1	4	131	Niles	2	5	150
Dixon	4	4	144	Erreger	4	3	163
Hellawell	4	3	156	Forrest	5	4	197
Landman	4	3	179	Carr	1	5	143
Total	16	18	804	Total	14	19	783

BIG CYCLE PATHS PLAN.

New-Haven Riders to Build a Number of Routes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—The movement to establish a special path for cyclists from this city to surrounding places has assumed definite form, and a special meeting of the Rovers' Wheel Club has been called for to-morrow night to take action on the matter. Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the club to induce it to make a large appropriation for the purpose, and a definite amount will probably be voted to-morrow evening. The business men of the city have become interested in the matter, and have agreed to give it material support. The first move of the local wheel club will be to construct a cinder path to North Haven, there meeting the track constructed from Meriden and Wallingford by wheelmen of those places. Talk of constructing the path to Bridgeport, and even to New-York City, is freely discussed, and it is almost assured that the track will be built at least as far as Milford. The present plan is to begin the work at once, and have the path in good condition by May 1.

Gideon Offered Reappointment.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—George Gideon of this city to-day received from President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen a letter formally offering him in flattering and courteous terms a reappointment to the Racing Board Chairmanship. The proposition is unaccompanied by reservations of any character, and, should the appointment be accepted, Mr. Gideon would probably be allowed to name the other members of the committee and to take such other steps as he might consider best for the interests of the organization.

When asked whether the appointment would be accepted, Mr. Gideon stated that he had hardly had time to consider the matter yet, and that he would wait a few days before making a decision.

Climb Hills Slowly.

Is it advisable for the bicycle rider to "rush" hills? Many and many is the time that the wheelman hesitates at the bottom of some steep incline, debating with himself whether he shall make a rush for it or climb the hill leisurely. Often in a state of doubt the rider makes a headlong dash, but his strength is not adequate to meet the effort, and off the wheel he clambers to fume that he did not take more time at it. Old and experienced riders rarely rush hills. If the incline be short or the course over a section of country with a slight wave to the land, he makes a number of fast climbs, but never attempts to rush a long hill. It is advisable to climb all hills slowly.

"Baggage Bill" Hearing To-day.

The hearing in Albany this afternoon on the Railroad Baggage bill, (providing for the carriage of bicycles in railroad trains the same as other baggage,) will be an event in which the wheelmen throughout the State will take much interest. Chief Consul Potter will be foremost in presenting the cyclists' side of the question. He has secured between thirty and forty thousand signatures to a petition asking for the passage of the bill, and has a fund of weighty facts bearing in favor of the act. Other prominent wheelmen will also have something to say. The effort of the railroad companies will be to "smother it in the committee," but it is not believed they will succeed.

A Good Cycle Show Certain.

The managers of the cycle show to be held at the old armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, during the week of March 9 are well gratified with the outlook. Many of the spaces have been taken, but some of the best in the centre of the hall can still be secured. The hall has been handsomely decorated already, and the arrangements are such that the old wellholes, always an eyesore, have been completely covered by drapings of American flags and bunting. The

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show is under the management of the popular Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and will be a social event in the City of Churches.

National Circuit May Survive.

There has been some talk of abolishing the National Circuit. Whether it would be policy to do this is a question. It is true that the manufacturers who employ racing teams are at present dissatisfied with the idea of "jumping" several hundred miles at a time; but, if the distances can be modified in some way it is possible that the National Circuit will survive the opposition manifested to it. A conference between the Cycle Board of Trade and the League of American Wheelmen will doubtless be held shortly to determine this interesting question.

Prospect Wheelmen Incorporated.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday approved the articles of incorporation of the Prospect Wheelmen. The incorporators are George W. Shannon, Richard J. Wulff, Lawrence Beattie, Jr., William G. Porter, Augustus Garlichs, B. Lester Tyrrel, Elmer B. Tyrrel, William T. Shannon, and Edward T. Kane.

Against the Brake Ordinance.

The Aldermanic Law Committee will, in all probability, make its report to the Board of Aldermen to-day on the bicycle brake resolution of Alderman Hall. It will declare that in the opinion of the majority of the members of the committee the brake resolution is not necessary.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—An ordinance limiting the speed of cyclists to six miles an hour has just been defeated in Atlanta. The proposed law was not adopted because it was shown that the city permitted trolley cars to travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and trolley cars were rightly declared to be more dangerous at all times than bicycles.

—George Van Emburgh, who is best known as the "boy wonder," a title gained in the last six days' race in Madison Square Garden, has gone to England. He will compete in a six-day event to take place in London beginning March 1.

—Lenz, the round-the-world cyclist, who was murdered in Persia, insured his life for $3,000 just before he left this country. The money has just been paid to his mother, who lives in Pittsburg.

—The managers of tracks in Vienna provide tandems, triplets, and "quads" for the free use of cyclists while training or racing.

—New wheel racks have been placed at the sheiter house at the foot of the Coney Island cycle path.

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Schemes devious and subtle have been devised by the cycle trade for advertising purposes, but for out-and-out originality a recent one of the Elmwood Cycle Company of 57 Park Place certainly wins the palm. It originated in the fertile brain of Frank Parmelee, the Treasurer, and the following letter sent to Col. Waring sufficiently explains it: "Dear Sir—We write to ascertain if you believe the men under your control in the Street Cleaning Department could be induced to wear their white blouses with a slight change in the form now worn, and, if it could be shown to be to their material profit, whether you would feel inclined to grant your consent to such change. It is well known that this company represents in the metropolitan district the makers of the well-known 'Barnes White Flyer' bicycles. These 'White Flyers' are coated white, like your men, and it occurred to us that it would be of some profit to the men and of decided advantage to us from an advertising standpoint if some arrangements could be made toward placing the words 'Ride Barnes White Flyers' upon the backs of the blouses worn by the men. We trust you will give this the consideration which a business proposition merits." As yet no reply has been received from Commissioner Waring, but the enterprising company is still hoping.

—It seems as though before long there would be a good field in every city for bicycle-cleaning minds, or at least for boys who have a desire to make a little money and become known as capable of cleaning bicycles in good shape. Even if such a place as a bicycle stand were not available, if it were known that boys could be procured at certain places who would call when requested and clean a bicycle properly for a fixed price, it seems as though they would be in great demand. Also, if this were the case, there would be a good many more bicycles cleaned than there are being now. The wheels would last longer, and, of course, be more valuable. Notwithstanding the fact that people may intend to clean their wheels, it is often neglected and put off, when, if there were a boy around who they knew would do it for them for 10 or 15 cents, their wheels would always look as good as new. This seems like a good opening for enterprising boys, and there ought to be money in it for them.

—After experimenting with various compounds manufactured to prevent rust, the Fox Machine Company, a concern of world-wide reputation, has written Otto Goetze as follows: "Our test of mannocitin was as follows: Took a small iron pulley finished, coated one side with mannocitin, subjected it when dry to a steam jet, turning the wheel so that all sides received equal steam abuse; placed it out in the rain and snow for five days, and at the end of this time the uncovered side was a mass of rust. That portion covered with mannocitin was as bright as new finish; it was washed off with turpentine, and the result was simply marvelous. It will prevent rust, and we shall use it in preference to anything else."

—The value of extensive local advertising has been proved by those agents who have invested liberally in this direction. The old advertising maxim, "Get people to talking about you," was never of greater importance than when applied to the local bicycle dealer.

—Last Saturday night the Kilpatricks, Charles and Madeline, the former the great one-legged trick cyclist, concluded their engagement at the Metropolitan Cycling Academy, and were the recipients of a basket of flowers standing three and a half feet high.

—A. D. Thompson, late manager of the Waverly Riding Academy, has severed his connection with the Indiana people and become a traveling representative of the Wolff-American wheels.

Gold Watches for Amateurs.

The Pastime Athletic Club and Company I, Twelfth Regiment, will hold a joint set of indoor athletic games at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, on Thursday evening, March 26. The programme will consist of seven events: Sixty-yard run, scratch, (novice;) sixty-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, scratch, (novice;) two-mile bicycle race, handicap.

The events will be open to all amateurs, and the prizes offered should attract all the leading cracks in this vicinity. The winner in each event will be presented with a gold stop watch, a gold hunting case to the second man, and the third will receive a nickel stop watch. Entries can be made with H. E. Freibourg, Pastime Athletic Club, or J. J. Conley, Company I, Twelfth Regiment.

Horse Racing Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A favorable report was made to the Senate to-day on a bill permitting and regulating the organization of corporations for horse racing and breeding purposes in the District of Columbia. The bill permits one or more meetings each year, and authorizes trotting, running, and steeplechase meetings. It also permits corporations, the owners of horses, and others not participants in the races to offer purses. The races are to be held between April 1 and Nov. 30, and continue not more than forty days upon one track, and are to be subject to the reasonable rules of The Jockey Club and the National Steeplechase Association, (both New-York corporations,) and rules prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Poolselling or bookmaking is prohibited.

Taral Leases a Roadhouse.

Jockey Fred Taral, who is a thrifty young fellow with various business interests, including a milk route and a grocery store in New-Jersey, and a roadhouse in Westchester, which his brother manages, has leased another piece of property in the annexed district. The property, which will be used as a roadhouse, is on the old turnpike road, 108 feet west of Washington Avenue, has a frontage on the pike of 39 feet, and is 100 feet in depth. There is room for a roadway and carriages houses near by. Taral leases it from Mrs. Mary J. Connolly, the owner, for $840 a year for a term of three years.

SQUABBLES OF BALL MEN

Some Settled at the National League Meeting Yesterday.

JOHN M. WARD GETS HIS RELEASE

A New National Agreement Between the National League and the Minor Clubs.

The meeting of the baseball managers each February, to arrange the schedule and other details of the National game, is a sign that the Winter is nearly over, and the "cranks" who have been bottling up their enthusiasm for the summer season always turn out and "talk baseball" as though the game was played all the year round.

This meeting was held yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and men interested in the game, all over the country, in minor leagues, as well as in the National League, were present. The schedule for the coming season, which is the main object of the managers' meeting, was not discussed. That important business will come up to-day, and will then be made public.

The National Board, composed of President N. E. Young, A. H. Soden, C. H. Byrne, and John T. Brush, met at 10:30, and the first business was the consideration of the case of John M. Ward, who applied for a release from the reserve list of the New-York club. President Freedman and Ward appeared before the board, and made statements.

Ward claimed that the New-York Club had no right to keep him on the reserve list because he was not under contract the last year he played with the club, and had not been tendered a contract by E. B. Talcott in the Spring of 1895. Mr. Freedman had received a statement of the case from Mr. Talcott, and Ward asked him to produce it. Mr. Freedman declined to do so, and offered to release Ward on his signing a guarantee not to play ball with any other club without the New-York Club's consent. Mr. Freedman argued that the New-York Club had purchased Ward from the Brooklyn Club, and the New-York Club was entitled to first call on his services if he should ever play ball again.

Ward declined to accept Mr. Freedman's proposition on the ground that he did not care to accept as a courtesy from the club what was due him as a right.

The Ward case occupied the board until 2:30 o'clock, and then a resolution was adopted releasing him from the reserve list. The resolution stated that as he had been illegally reserved for the season of 1896, he was not under contract with the New-York Club.

There were lots of rumors about Ward's future movements, one of which was that he was to play with the Brooklyn Club. Speaking of these rumors, Ward said:

"At the present time I have no intention of again playing ball, but I do not desire to tie myself down for the future. I am not as yet making a baseball salary as a lawyer, but I am doing better every month. I am entirely satisfied, and shall not return to baseball unless my circumstances change materially. I broke a record to-day, for I am the only player ever released from reservation by the National League."

After settling the Ward case, the board tackled the question of a new National agreement, and this agreement was presented to the League when that body went into session at 4:30 o'clock. The new agreement was adopted as presented. It is, in substance, as follows:

The Advisory Board was increased from four to five, and "Nick" Young was made presiding officer of it. He will have a vote in case of a tie. Its name was changed to the Board of Arbitration. It will settle all disputes, whether between players or clubs and players.

Clubs composing the various leagues were divided into six classes, according to the population of the towns they represent. The classes are A, B, C, D, E, and F. Fees to accompany the application of a club to be a member of a league were fixed as follows: For Class A, $50; Class B, $50; Class C, $40; Class D, $30; Class E, $20, and Class F, $10, with right of reservation of players. A league will be classified by the aggregate population of the cities in which its clubs are situated, according to the last United States census. The selection of players from the minor leagues will be limited to the months between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1.

For drafting players from Class A $500 will be paid by the club securing their services; from Class B, $300; from Class C, $200; from Class D, $100; from Class E, $75, and from Class F $50.

It is declared that no club shall enter into negotiations with a player while he is under contract with another club until the close of the playing season. The penalty is a heavy fine. This action was taken to prevent a wealthier club treating with a player, promising him a larger salary at the end of the season, and thus leading him to do bad work for his original club.

At the beginning of each year every club composing a league will be compelled to make fresh application for readmission, and then will be classified by the Board of Arbitration. No change was made in the laws of release and reservation.

The following section caused nearly all the debate of the day, but was finally adopted:

Any club of a minor league a party to this agreement that shall enter into any negotiations to become a member of or connect with any organization whose existence will in any manner conflict with the letter and spirit of this agreement, or the interests of any of the clubs operating under it, shall forthwith forfeit all rights and privileges conferred by this agreement, and said forfeiture will include its membership in any association party to this agreement, and all rights for reservation of players; and the penalty here imposed shall be positive and final, and shall not be revoked unless by unanimous consent of or upon appeal by a three-fourths vote of the major league. This same rule applies to managers and players as well as to clubs.

While the National League managers were in session, the representatives of the minor leagues got together and organized a protective association. Seven associations were represented, as follows:

Inter-State League, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; New-Castle, Penn.; Washington, Penn.; Wheeling, W. Va., and possibly Akron and Findlay, Ohio. C. B. Power, President.

Western League, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Columbus. Ban Johnson, President. Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati.

Western Association, St. Joseph, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Burlington, Iowa; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Rockford, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa. T. J. Hickey, President, St. Joseph.

New-England League, Bangor, Me.; Lewiston, Me.; Augusta, Me.; Portland, Me.; Brockton, Mass.; New-Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Pawtucket, T. H. Murnane, Globe.

Eastern League, Toronto, Canada; Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Providence, Springfield, Mass.; Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Penn. P. T. Powers, President, Room 105 World Building.

Pennsylvania State League, Philadelphia, (Athletics) Hazelton, Reading, Lancaster, York, Carbondale, Easton. Frank Hough, President, Inquirer Office, Philadelphia.

Atlantic League, Wilmington, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, New-Haven, Hartford. Samuel Crane, President, Advertiser, New-York.

T. J. Hickey acted as Chairman and Frank Hough as Secretary. After organizing and discussing the drafting system, the delegates adjourned. They will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning, when a petition to the National League will be drawn up, setting forth the desires of the minor organizations.

The delegates to the National League present were President N. E. Young, Andrew Freedman, and J. W. Spalding of New-York, A. H. Soden of Boston, "Ned" Hanlon of Baltimore, F. A. Abell and C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, J. Earle Wagner of Washington, F. De Hass Robison of Cleveland, D. R. Kerr of Pittsburg, Dr. W. H. Stuckey of Louisville, J. A. Hart of Chicago, John T. Brush of Cincinnati.

Among the others were Arthur Irwin, "Billy" Barnie, "Connie" Mack, Frank Seelee, "Pat" Tebeau, "Buck" Ewing, President "Pat" Powers of the Eastern League, President "Ban" Johnson of the Western League, President T. H. Murnane of the New-England League, J. Montgomery Ward, Fred Pfeffer, George Gore, John Irwin, "Tom" York, Roger Connor, President "Sam" Crane of the Atlantic Association, President C. H. Hickey of the Western Association, President Frank Hough of the Pennsylvania League, "Mike" Tiernan, Parke Wilson, "Dave" Foutz, James J. Coogan, Assemblyman Charles H. Ebbets, Horace Bonnell, and "Al" Chasseud.

Princeton's Baseball Timber.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—In response to Capt. Bradley's general call for candidates for the 'Varsity baseball nine, only twenty-five candidates showed up in the gaze to-day. The members of last year's team still in college were not required to go into practice with the common squad, but substitutes on last year's team were called in to practice with the new men. A half hour's quick fielding of ground balls was given the men, after which batting practice consumed another half hour.

Among the most promising men who came out were Ward, '96; Wheeler, '97; Mayave, '96; Stevenson, '99; Slidell, '96; Suter, '99; Fentress, '96; Titus, '96; Altland, '98; Smith, '98; Thompson, '97; Barrett, '98; Pardee, '97; Butler, '98, and Russell, '99.

Capt. Bradley does not expect to get much help from the freshman class, and has found only four men whom he will keep on the 'Varsity's squad. These are Slidell, Suter, Russell, and Stevenson. Hanlon, '99, has been appointed Captain of the freshman team, and will begin immediately to develop a nine to represent his class.

Regular 'Varsity practice will be held in the cage daily from now on. From the showing made to-day, the students do not feel oversanguine of filling the five vacancies with good men. The strong line of pitchers will be Princeton's chief reliance this year. A good catcher has yet to be found.

AFTER THE ABEEL TROPHY.

Another Seventh Regiment Competition Begun Last Night.

The match for the Abeel Trophy was begun on the Seventh Regiment's rifle range last evening, and no less than twenty teams of ten men from the various companies will take part in the match. The conditions are, seven shots standing and seven prone at the 200 and 500-yard ranges, with a time limit of 18 minutes for each team. Summary of last evening's competition:

COMPANY I.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Jr	35	34	69
Corp. T. B. Taylor	33	34	67
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr	32	33	67
Private C. Cragin	31	33	64
Private H. P. Cavarly	30	34	64
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	30	33	63
Private G. A. Nicoll	30	33	63
Private A. B. Ashforth	29	33	62
Private G. Du Val	27	35	62
Corp. B. McAlpin	29	32	61
Totals	306	334	640

COMPANY C.

Sergt. E. C. Robinson	33	35	68
Private J. W. Halstead	34	33	67
Private W. N. Bavier	32	34	66
Private G. O. White	30	33	63
Sergt. W. P. Smith	30	32	62
Private G. Wuerz	29	31	60
Private W. H. Hanley	31	28	59
Private A. Balthaser	30	29	59
Private H. Hass, Jr	29	29	58
Corp. O. W. Uhl	25	25	50
Total	303	310	613

COMPANY D.

Corp. W. F. Robertson	33	34	67
Lieut. F. H. Clark	32	34	66
Private E. M. Leash	31	32	63
Private E. S. Coy	29	34	63
Private W. K. Tobias	30	29	59
Private S. C. Hicks	29	29	58
Capt. W. C. Fisk	26	31	57
Private W. B. Short	32	23	55
Corp. B. Kipp	28	26	54
Corp. C. G. Halliday	28	26	54
Total	298	298	596

COMPANY G.

Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr	32	35	67
Sergt. J. M. Moe	31	35	66
Corp. H. E. Crall	31	35	66
Corp. W. Reid, Jr	31	35	66
Sergt. A. G. Todd	30	35	65
Corp. J. A. Alsen	29	33	62
Private W. A. Dixon	28	34	62
Private H. B. Burroughs	31	30	61
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	28	33	61
Private L. Pierce	26	30	56
Total	297	335	632

COMPANY K.

Private E. Lincoln	34	34	68
Sergt. G. M. Carnochan	33	34	67
Sergt. S. Frothingham	31	34	65
Capt. R. McLean	31	34	65
Sergt. W. S. Scott	30	33	63
Corp. E. Lentilhon	27	34	61
Private C. G. Voorhees	26	34	60
Corp. O. Smith	30	28	58
Private W. P. Wainwright	27	27	54
Corp. A. H. Abeel	27	26	53
Total	296	318	614

TOTALS.

Company D, Jr	281	277	558
Company D, third	283	269	552
Company G, Jr	280	288	568
Company K, Jr	257	300	557

AFFAIRS OF AMATEUR ATHLETES.

A Special Committee to Investigate M. F. Sweeney's Case.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union was held at the Astor House last night. The meeting was not called for any special purpose, but the governing body, recognizing that they are on the eve of an exceptionally busy season, decided to straighten out matters and get in working order. President Sullivan occupied the chair, and the following representatives answered the roll call: James E. Sullivan, President, New-Jersey Athletic Club; W. J. Linihan, Vice President, Riverside Athletic Club; John J. Dixon, Secretary, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn; John Stell, Treasurer, National Turn Verein, New-York; S. Isles, Slyvan Athletic Club; J. J. Carroll, Cathedral Athletic Association; John P. Boyle, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Lippert, Anchor Athletic Club; J. A. Douglas, Elmira Athletic Club; Eugene Van Tambacht, South Orange Field Club; G. B. M. Shurts, National Athletic Club; J. R. McKnight, Star Athletic Club; F. W. Rubien, St. George Athletic Club; H. K. Zust, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association; F. J. Barnes, Williamsburg Athletic Association; J. F. Dooling, Xavier Athletic Association, and T. Kane, Clipper Athletic Club.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $387.54. The Trial and Reinstatement Committee reported that it had several cases on hand, but, owing to the nature of the charges, it was not prepared to submit a report.

President Sullivan appointed a special committee, consisting of J. J. Dixon, H. K. Zust, and J. Lippert, to inquire into the case of Michael F. Sweeney of the Xavier Athletic Association. The great jumper is now competing under protest, and it is thought that the rooner his case is disposed of the better.

The Bay Ridge Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Second Regiment Athletic Association of Connecticut, and the Fourth Regiment Athletic Association of New-Jersey were elected to membership. There were three vacancies on the Board of Managers, and M. A. Cumming, Bay Ridge Athletic Club; E. Pierson, Prudential Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., and H. Oberlubbesing, New West Side Athletic Club, were elected to fill the positions.

The Schedule Committee assigned the following dates:

March 16 and 18—Star Athletic Club, boxing.

March 18—Fourth Regiment Athletic Association, New-Jersey.

March 26—Pastice Athletic Club and Twelfth Regiment.

April 8—Cathedral Athletic Association and Company I, Twelfth Regiment.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES.

They Make a Good Showing at the Manhattan Athletic Club.

A large crowd of embryo athletes and their juvenile supporters assembled in the gymnasium of the New Manhattan Athletic Club last night. The attraction was a programme of three athletic events given by the Cherry Diamond organization to the boys of the different preparatory schools training in their quarters. A very creditable performance was accomplished in the pole vault, when L. Hurlbut of the Berkeley School cleared the bar at 8 feet 5 inches. The tyro was not contented and had the willow raised to 9 feet 1 inch, and without much seeming effort propelled his body over it.

The rules of the Interscholastic Athletic Association governed the contests, and the officials were: Judges—C. M. Carbonel, O. B. Smith, and W. H. Tearing, Jr.; Starter—H. S. Cornish; Timers—Dr. A. O'Shea and Frederick Stone. The results:

Twenty-five-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by J. B. Wolf, Drisler School. Time—0:03 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Dodge, Berkeley School. Time—0:03 2-5. Third Heat—Won by C. Brown, Columbia Grammar School. Time—0:03 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by A. F. Beers, De La Salle. Time—0:03 3-5. Final Heat—J. Doudge, Berkeley School, won; J. B. Wolf, Drisler School, second; C. Brown, Columbia Grammar, third. Time—0:03⅘.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—J. B. Wolf, Drisler School, (3 feet 6 inches,) won, actual distance, 35 feet 6¼ inches; M. Page, Trinity School, (4 feet,) second, actual distance, 34 feet 9½ inches; I. Edmund O'Shea, De La Salle, (4 feet,) third, actual distance, 34 feet 3¾ inches. Ten competed.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by J. L. Hurlbut, Berkeley School, (scratch,) actual height, 8 feet 5 inches; L. Livingston, Cutler School, (9 inches,) second, height, 7 feet 7 inches.

On Tuesday next the club will give two swimming events, open to all amateurs. They will be 200 yards, handicap, and diving for distance, scratch. There will be an entry fee of 50 cents per event, and entries will close with H. S. Cornish on Saturday night next.

All preparations have been completed for the "go" between O'Donnell and Dwyer at the New Manhattan next Thursday night. The bout is sure to be a hot one, as both men are in the finest shape possible.

Keep's Waists for Ladies

We have added Ladies' Shirt Waists to our stock. We are offering—ready made—the most distinguished and stylish waists that can be had any place in America. We have applied to Ladies' Waists the same principles that govern the making of "Keep's Shirts." Every well-posted man knows that "Keep's Shirts" are the best made, best fitting shirts that he can buy with money. We propose that women shall know the same things about "Keep's Shirt Waists." Perhaps it is a little unusual to find Women's Shirt Waists in a Men's Furnishing Store, but never mind that. It will be worth your while to look at them. Even if you are only curious, we will be glad to show them to you.

Prices won't tell how good the waists are, but they run from $1.50 to $3.50. Shirt Waist Booklet free.

Keep Mfg. Co., Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

CARTER AS A "CHAMPION."

Frank Ives Tells What He Thinks of Him as a Billiard Player.

Eugene Carter seems to be getting into trouble in England, judging from John Roberts's Billiard Review. Some of the English daily papers have been designating Carter as an American champion, and, the news having been carried to Ives, at Madrid, the latter forwarded the following peppery epistle to The Review in reply:

Your letter of Jan. 20 just to hand, and, in reply, will say that Carter never was an American champion in any way, shape, or form, being not more than a third-class player, which he stands at the present day.

As far as playing a match with me, I will say I will play him a 6,000-point game at the same style of game he has been playing in England, and will concede him the odds of one discount and will make the match for £100 to £500 a side, game to be played in thirty or sixty days, so you can judge for yourself what kind of an American champion he is. So far as his being champion fancy-shot player of the world, he ranks about sixth class. He is nothing, and never was anything, in the billiard world of America.

FRANK C. IVES,
Champion of the World at French and American Billiards.

DEFINITION OF AN AMATEUR.

Recommendation of the Council of the Yacht Racing Union.

A meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Union was held last night at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club house, and the definition of an amateur was discussed. The Council made the following recommendation to the clubs forming the union:

"A Corinthian yachtsman is one who has never received pay for sailing a yacht or vessel, and who has never followed the water as a means of livelihood.

"No person who follows the sea as a means of livelihood, or who by calling is a shipwright, sailmaker, or rigger, and one who has accepted remuneration for services rendered while serving on a yacht or who is a professional in other sports, shall now be considered a Corinthian yachtsman."

Following is the new definition of a cabin yacht:

"A vessel to be considered a cabin yacht must have substantial cabin accommodations forming part of the permanent structure of the boat."

Indoor Sports at Yonkers.

Forty-one members of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club have entered for the combination tournament which is in progress at the clubhouse this week. Twenty-three of the entries are men and eighteen are women.

In the preliminary rounds on Saturday night, Adams defeated Upham and Lancaster defeated Bashford in the bowling tourney. In the billiard tournament, Allen beat Hale. Simmons beat Bellows, and Halliday beat Upham.

In the ladies' bowling, Miss Upham beat Miss King by default, Mrs. Innis beat Miss Adams by default, and won an interesting game from Miss Reid, Miss Guilford beat Mrs. J. Q. A. Johnson, and Mrs. Bellows beat Miss Gilman by default. In the ladies' pool tourney, Miss Hyde defeated Mrs. Bellows and Mrs. Philipse and Miss Gilman defeated Miss Hale and Mrs. Reid. Games will be continued each evening this week.

Corbett Talking Again.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—James J. Corbett has received a telegram informing him that the Bolingbroke Club of London offers a purse of $8,000 to be contested for by himself and "Bob" Fitzsimmons, and will allow each $500 for expenses. Corbett said he would accept the offer, and would sign the articles of agreement as soon as the Bolingbroke Club forwarded them.

DEATH OF CORONER O'MEAGHER.

Attack of Pneumonia Proved Fatal to Him—Sketch of His Career.

Coroner William O'Meagher, who was attacked with pneumonia a few days ago, died at his residence, 427 East Eighty-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock last night. At his bedside were Dr. Philip O'Hanlon and Dr. Janeway.

Dr. O'Meagher was born Jan. 18, 1829, at Killenaule, County Tipperary, Ireland. After he was graduated from Queen's College he was apprenticed to a London surgeon in 1851. He was graduated in medicine from the New-York University in 1857, and became editor of The New-York Medical Press, the first weekly medical journal published in the United States. He served as Surgeon of the Thirty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, during the war, being appointed Surgeon in Chief of Brigade and Division.

He was a pension examining surgeon from 1865 to 1869. He became surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the National Guard of New-York in 1871, and Surgeon General in 1884. He was Deputy Coroner from 1885 to 1888, and he was elected Coroner in the Fall of 1894, receiving 154,075 votes, against 107,472 for the Tammany candidate.

Dr. O'Meagher was a Fellow of the State Medical Association, a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, of the Celtic Medical Club, Military Surgeons' Association, Gaelic Society, Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Meagher's Brigade.

Coroner O'Meagher leaves on daughter, the wife of D. C. Donohue. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Monica's Church. The interment will be at Holy Cross Cemetery.

"Not

FOR WAR OR ARBITRATION

The Alternatives Discussed in the State Assembly.

MR. BUTTS'S RESOLUTION AMENDED

The House Adopts a Substitute for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

ALBANY Feb. 24.—At the opening of the House to-night, the Butts resolution urging Congress to increase the United States Navy, to form closer alliances with powers upon this continent, and to purchase Cuba was a special order.

Before the Clerk had finished the reading of the Journal, Mr. Audett of Kings moved to dispense with its reading and that the Journal stand approved. Mr. Butts arose to debate the question of the adoption of the Journal. While he was absent, Friday, he said, he understood that there had been adopted a resolution limiting debate upon National questions to ten minutes. This was unjust, as no member of the House could properly discuss such a resolution as he had proposed in ten minutes' time.

Speaker Fish interrupted Mr. Butts to state that he, Mr. Butts, was not speaking to the question of adopting the Journal.

Mr. Butts then moved to amend the Journal so that members could discuss National matters within the discretion of the House. Mr. Butts could not, he said, conceive that the resolution of Friday referred to his resolution, which was a special order for to-night.

The Chair held that the resolution of Friday limiting debate did include Mr. Butts's resolution.

"What," interrupted Mr. Stanchfield, "does the Speaker hold that he will limit debate, even if it is by unanimous consent of the House?"

"Yes, the Chair will object himself," answered the Speaker.

"That, Mr. Speaker," retorted Mr. Butts, "is the first time I have ever known of such a position being taken by the ruling power of the House."

Speaker Fish then put to the House the Butts motion to amend the Journal, and it was lost. The Butts special order was then called for by Mr. Butts and read by the Clerk. It was as follows:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) First—That we urge the immediate construction of coast defenses upon the Atlantic and Pacific and the great lakes.

Second—The building of a navy which shall make the United States of America a first-class and not a sixth-class power.

Third—An alliance with Mexico and the States of Central and South America, offensive and defensive.

Fourth—Closer commercial relations with the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and to the end that the coming Congress of the States of Central and South America shall have an expression from the United States in favor of a railroad from Vera Cruz through Central and South America, upon a just and equitable basis as to Governmental support and control by the several powers concerned, to the end that said republics shall be connected with the United States.

Fifth—National aid to the Nicaragua Canal, in order that said canal shall be built and controlled by America in the interests of American trade and commerce.

Sixth—The acquisition of Cuba by the United States, preferable by purchase.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Congress and the President of the United States.

As Mr. Butts arose to debate the resolution, he began a protest against the ruling of the Speaker. Hardly had he finished three sentences when he said he would allow the consideration of the resolution with no debate from him.

Mr. Kempner then offered the following substitute for the Butts resolution:

Whereas, The true grandeur of nations means the arts of civilization, justice secured by statute, and magnanimity inspired by good will, which fundamental conditions are always marred by the wasteful, bitter violence of war; and

Whereas, The United States and Great Britain, akin in language and legal methods, are already accustomed to arbitrate their disagreements, and have emphatically declared themselves in favor of such arbitration—Congress by the action of both houses in 1892 and the House of Commons by its vote in 1893, therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That we earnestly desire such action by our National Legislature and the Executive as shall make permanent provision for some wise method of arbitration between the two countries, it being our hope that such a step will ultimately lead to international arbitration throughout the civilized world.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby respectfully requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of every other State in the United States, and to invite each of them, in the name of the State of New-York, to cooperate in the movement inaugurated by representative citizens for the holding of a National conference at Washington, whose object it shall be to promote the appointment of a high court of international arbitration.

The substitute which he had offered, Mr. Kempner said represented the sentiment of the most distinguished citizens of the City of New-York. These citizens did not represent any party or denominations. The resolution was one intended to bring about a peaceful condition between nations. The Butts resolution, upon the other hand, was intended to bring about war, bloodshed, and unnecessary excitement. Peace and harmony throughout the world were better to be sought after than the fiery conditions which the resolution sought to bring about. Mr. Butts's resolution breathed the spirit of war in its every sentence. It was intended to throw the United States into a condition that would mean the useless expenditure of millions of dollars. Let the United States, urged Mr. Kempner, carry out the intention of his substitute resolution and place itself upon record in favor of the establishment of an international board of arbitration.

A speech of twenty minutes was then made by Mr. Butts in advocacy of his resolution and against the Kempner substitute. He claimed that the introducer of the substitute was misrepresenting the commercial interests of the City of New-York. He was unpatriotic in placing before the House a resolution which was adverse to the patriotic spirit. The purchase of Cuba, as well as the inauguration of a National policy and a system of coast defenses, was the heartfelt desire of the people of the State. Mr. Kempner did not understand the questions contained in the resolution introduced by him, said Mr. Butts.

Mr. O'Grady, at the end of Mr. Butts's long speech, stated that Mr. Butts and the minority must now understand that there was no intention to prevent the minority from speaking as long as they pleased. He had objection to the Butts resolution. There were too many questions involved in the resolution. In the first place, the Butts resolution provided that the State of New-York urge Congress to construct coast defenses. If the gentleman had watched the work of Congress he would know that since the Republicans had come into control the object of obtaining defenses had been striven for, and would come as a natural result. As to the second section of the Butts resolution, referring to the building of a navy and the insinuation that the United States was a sixth-class power, this Mr. O'Grady denied. So long as the breasts of patriotic citizens responded to the call of liberty so long would the United States take first rank on sea and land. Mr. O'Grady moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. Mr. Butts called for the ayes and noes on the Kempner substitute, but sufficient members for a roll call did not respond.

The Butts resolution was rejected, and the Kempner substitute was adopted after a few words in its favor by Mr. O'Grady, Mr Butts's being the only negative vote.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Some of the Measures Presented in Both Houses of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The following bills were introduced to-night in the Senate:

Senator Nussbaum—Requiring District Attorneys, when designated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to prosecute all cases for the removal or suspension of attorneys and counselors at law. The District Attorneys are to receive a reasonable allowance for each case. Also, providing that appraisers in collateral inheritance tax cases shall receive fees similar to those received by referees appointed by courts of record. Also, changing the name of the American Congregational Union to the Congregational Church Building Society.

Senator Brown—Prohibiting the killing, possessing, and selling of any wild Mongolian ring-necked pheasants until 1900, under penalty of $25 fine for each bird.

Senator Brown—Legalizing the election of Overseer of the Poor at the Little Falls town election, Feb. 11, 1896.

Senator Ellsworth—Mr. Armstrong's Assembly bill requiring railroads to transport bicycles as baggage.

Senator McNulty—Prohibiting on Sundays performances of plays, operas, or minstrels, whether in costume or not; also, monologues or singing, except religious ceremonies.

Senator Page—Authorizing the issue of $9,000,000 school bonds by New-York City for additional schoolhouses.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were the following:

Mr. Austin—The New-York City School bill, authorizing the issue of $9,000,000 of bonds for additional schools.

Mr. Adler—Designating the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City, as a board, to establish on a site to be selected in the Tenth of Thirteenth Wards of New-York City, a public park or open space, to be used as a playground for children, and also to be used by venders and hucksters in selling merchandise on hand carts, and for the construction of booths, sheds, and buildings thereon. The Controller of New-York City is to issue $2,000,000 in bonds for the expense of the project.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Exempting from taxation all personal property known as raw material, owned by any person, copartnership, or corporation, when such raw material is to be used solely for manufacturing purposes, and when upon such material labor is to be applied.

Mr. Husted—To reduce expenses of Cortland, Westchester County, and providing for the salaries of certain town officers.

Mr. Sanger—Prohibiting the killing of beaver at any time in this State.

Mr. Brennan—To prohibit the operation of any railroad on Saratoga Avenue, between Broadway and the city line, Brooooklyn, without the consent of a majority of the property owners.

Mr. C. Smith—Fixing the rate of fare on Buffalo Street Railroads at 4 cents, except between 5:30 and 7:30 A. M., and 5:30 and 7 P. M., when the fare is to be 3 cents. The cars are to be vestibuled.

Mr. Audett—Two bills, prohibiting the construction of street railways on Ellery Street, between Nostrand Avenue and Broadway, and on Floyd Street between Nostrand Avenue and Lewis Avenue, in Brooklyn.

The number of new measures presented to-night was extremely limited.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGES.

A Bill Prescribing the Property Rights of the Parties.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Assemblyman Kempner to-night introducted a bill in relation to property rights under common-law marriages.

The bill provides that neither party to a marriage hereafter contracted or entered into within this State, without solemnization by a minister, or Magistrate, or some person authorized by statute to solemnize marriages, shall claim or be entitled to or allowed any rights of property, succession, or administration, by virtue of such marriage, nor allmony or counsel fee in or consequent upon proceedings involving such marriage, unless some note or memorandum of such marriage be in writing and subscribed by the party to such marriage, or whose estate is sought to be changed or affected thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any marriage entered into between members of the sect known as Quakers, and solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of that sect; nor in any case whatever affect any right or obligation of support arising out of the marital relation, nor the legitimacy or rights of duties, or custody of children, nor the application of the law as to bigamy, nor the claims of one in good faith contracting a marriage otherwise duly solemnized by a person not authorized thereto by law.

MADE LAWS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Some of the Legislative Measures That Have Been Signed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 27, Assemblyman Burns's bill, relative to successors of the Commissioners of Washington Square at Stapleton, S. I.

Chapter 29, Assemblyman Horton's bill, confirming the official acts of the authorities in the village of Savannah, in constructing sidewalks.

Chapter 30, Senator Pavey's bill relative to the lands advised by Richard Say, late of the City of New-York.

Chapter 31—Senator Brush's bill providing for raising funds in Brooklyn for the proper celebration of Washington's Birthday, said moneys to be paid to the Treasurer of Kings County Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Chapter 32—Assemblyman O'Grady's bill appropriating $6,000 for equipping the Quarantine boat Ripple with disinfecting apparatus.

Chapter 36—Senator Pavey's bill, amending the New-York City Consolidation act, providing for the use of sidewalks by bootblacks, newspaper, fruit, and soda water stands, when property owners consent.

He also signed a number of other measures.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

Flushing, Jamaica, and a Part of Hempstead to be Included.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The towns of Flushing and Jamaica and a portion of Hempstead, L. I., are to be included in the Greater New-York. The change in the Greater New-York bill, which will restore these municipalities to the greater city, will probably be made at a joint meeting of the two Cities Committees, to be held to-morrow morning. The members of the Cities Committees are almost unanimously in favor of restoring them, because they have come to the conclusion that the popular vote was final and binding. The meeting of the Cities Committees will be held at 9:30 o'clock, and unless something unforeseen turns up the bill will be ready to be reported when that meeting adjourns.

It is not certain that it will come out of the committee to-morrow, because the Greater New-York bill is, for some reason, to be acted on after the Raines Excise bill, and so a day or two of delay with the former will not interfere with the programme.

COAL TRUST BILLS PRESENTED.

Introduced in Both the Senate and Assembly Last Night.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Senator Lexow introduced the two bills affecting the prosecution of the alleged coal trust prepared by the Attorney General, and asked that the bills go to third reading, and be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Cantor said the subject was in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and that Senator Lexow's procedure was extraordinary.

Senator Lexow said that his action would hasten the passage of the bills, and Senator Cantor then made no objection.

The bills were also introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Robbins.

INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

The Bill to Provide Mr. Stewart with More Fees for His Work.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Inspector of Gas Meters Stewart was in office but a month when he conceived the idea, or else some one else conceived it and transmitted it to him, whereby the office of Inspector of Meters could be stretched so as to include a number of temporary deputies.

Ex-Inspector Clinchy testified on the examination into his conduct of the office that his perquisites amounted to about $5,000 a year. The greater part of this came from supplying the seals which were attached to meters which he inspected, it is said. The story goes that these seals cost him about one-fifth of a cent each, and he assessed the manufacturers 15 cents each for them.

Mr. Stewart found that there was nothing in the law providing for the payment of these tags, and to furnish them himself would cause him to expend between $200 and $300 a year out of his salary to pay for them. To ask the State to reimburse him this small amount, when it gives him $5,000 salary for work that a deputy could do with ease, looked small, so Mr. Stewart drafted the bill which Mr. Austin introduced into the Assembly, and had sent to the Ways and Means Committee, proposing amendments to Section 62 of the Transportation Corporations law. As the section now reads, it is made the duty of the State Inspector of Gas Meters to examine, inspect, prove, and ascertain, "when required," the accuracy of any and all gas meters. The proposed amendments take out "when required," and add further along in the text, "including repaired meters."

In order to get seals for the meters without touching his salary, Mr. Stewart intends to have this addition tacked on to Section 62:

In addition to the three Deputy Inspectors, whose appointment is provided by Section 63 of this act, when the Inspector finds himself unable to attend to his duties in any city or town, he shall appoint, temporarily, and for such time as he deems expedient, one or more Deputy Inspectors of Meters for the county in which such city or town is situated. The Inspector shall be entitled to collect for the service of such deputies in inspecting, examining, proving, and sealing meters a fee of 25 cents for each meter so inspected, examined, proved, or sealed. Said fee, in the case of new meters, to be collected from the several gas meter manufacturers or manufacturing companies, and in the case of repaired meters, to be collected from the several gas companies in the State. Out of the fees so collected by the Inspector, he shall pay to said deputies such reasonable salaries as may be agreed on, and any balance of said fees that may remain he may apply to the payment of his own office rent and office expenses.

The expenses of the office of Inspector of Gas Meters, according to the State Controller's books, is $9,500 a year, $5,000 for the Inspector, and $1,500 for each deputy. This amount is collected by the Controller by assessments pro rata to the actual capital employed on the various gas corporations of the State.

It is estimated that there are manufactured by the New-York State companies engaged in the making of gas meters for use in this State, and by companies outside of the State for use in New-York, about 50,000 gas meters. This would result in a revenue of $12,500 from manufacturers under the proposed amendment. The manufacturers are opposed to the amendment. They say that they are willing to pay a reasonable sum for the tags, but they do not care to have this "strike bill" go through.

They will fight it before the Ways and Means Committee, where it has been buried for three weeks. What has angered them is the fact that Inspector Stewart charges that they are responsible for the holding of the bill in committee, and that he has refused to put the seals on the meters until some provision is made for paying for the seals.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Measures That Relate to Various New-York City Interests.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Senate to-night passed the following bills:

Mr. Cantor's—Prohibiting self-commitment to the New-York City workhouses.

Mr. Guy's—Establishing the plans and profiles for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in New-York City.

Senator Burns's—Amending the charter of Yonkers, relative to public schools.

Mr. Guider's—Authorizing the Turstees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to make the bridge roadways free to bicycle riders.

Mr. Stewart's—Establishing an additional Civil Judicial District and District Court in the annexed Westchester district, New-York City.

Mr. Adler's Legalizing the incorporation of the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses.

Mr. French's— Requiring the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, New-York City, to give bonds in $5,000 each.

Several other bills relating to villages and corporations passed the Senate.

Police Bill Hearing Postponed.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Senator Pavey said to-night that he believed the hearing on the New-York City Police Reorganization bill introduced by him, which was fixed for Thursday afternoon before the Senate Cities Committee, will be postponed indefinitely.

Senator Pavey said he would move the adjournment because of the absence from New-York of some of the Police Commissioners and Dr. Parkhurst.

Dr. Parkhurst had been ordered to Lakewood for an additional week by his physician, and had said he desired to be heard on the bill.

Convention of Naval Veterans.

Rear Admiral Samuel Alman, commanding the National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States, has ordered that the convention and reunion be held in New-York City, beginning July 4, with a parade.

OUT TO-DAY

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BOOTHS FINALLY RETIRE

Continued from Page 1.

sat in a front seat, "unfortunately, we have met him."

Eva Booth was too shocked to reply. She took up the argument in another direction.

Brigadier William Evans went out, and in a few moments returned with Commander and Mrs. Booth. As soon as they were seen inside the door nearly everybody in the room rose and cheered enthusiastically, waving hats and handkerchiefs. Miss Booth stopped speaking, and Commander Booth took the floor and made a vigorous address. He said his younger brother, Commandant Herbert Booth, was the cause of the whole trouble. When Gen. Booth was in this country, he said, he promised that he should have six months' notice of his time to say "farewell," but instead he was allowed only a month's notice. He said he wrote to London asking for two months' time, and was told he could have it.

Then cable messages began to come, he declared, urging him to hurry up and return to England. He replied that he could not hurry his departure. Then, he said, Col. Nicol was sent over to interview him, and to look over the American field; and after Col Nicol's arrival, Herbert Booth came from Toronto and tried to hurry him away. The Commander directly accused Major Edith Marshall and Staff Captains Keith and Winant of betraying Mrs. Booth's confidence. They made affidavits regarding the organization and its affairs, he declared, which were given to Col. Eadie, who sent them to Herbert Booth, in Toronto, and he sent them to international headquarters in London.

At that point Capt. Winant said: "The reason I signed such an affidavit was because Staff Captain Vickery, Mrs. Booth's private secretary, asked me to explain to Col. Eadie certain remarks which Mrs. Booth made while on the verge of nervous prostration, and when her mind wandered."

This statement created more excitement, and Mrs. Booth rose. She, too, insisted that her confidence had been betrayed by Edith Marshall and Capt. Keith, and as for Capt. Winant's explanation, she said she was sometimes worn out and may have said things she should have been more guarded about.

"They blame me," said Mrs. Booth, "for taking the Commander out of the Salvation Army. They are already asking: 'Is he a Booth?' Col. Nicol told me that the cadets would grow up to curse me, and that I and my children would starve upon the streets."

Mrs. Booth rehearsed the experiences of herself and husband in developing the army in this country. She said that when they came to America she had a private income, which had all been spent in the work here. During the first six years of their residence here the army was so impoverished that she and her husband were unable to draw a cent of pay for their services. In order to save the army from going under for lack of funds, she said that they borrowed $8,000 from international headquarters, in London, and, in spite of the fact that she and the Commander have since sent many times $8,000 to England, Gen. Booth holds that debt against them as a personal loan.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Booth's remarks, Brigadier Brewer of Boston urged the soldiers to stand loyal to Gen. Booth and declared that it was the firm intention of the New-England corps to stand solidly together against a secession movement.

Brigadier Cozens said the officers and auxiliaries in his division were in favor of maintaining discipline as prescribed in London.

Commander and Mrs. Booth retired to their offices, and the meeting was soon adjourned, the officers going up stairs. There Commander and Mrs. Booth notified them that they would not question the authority of their dismissal, but would quietly withdraw. After this information had been imparted, they bade farewell to those who were their friends. Commander and Mrs. Booth received the newspaper reporters who were waiting for a final word from them, and Commander Booth dictated the following statement:

The session to-day was composed of the most prominent staff officers in the American field; therefore the most efficient, most responsible, and most representative. Over 400,000 adherents were represented. It was a gathering not of my calling together, but one convened by the staff, to which Mrs. Booth and myself were invited, that we might give our version of the case after the same staff had heard the Field Commissioner's, Eva Booth's and Col. Nicol's statement. I emphatically denied the statement that I was not dismissed, in proof of which I gave the following:

First—Col. Nicol told Mrs. Booth and myself to prepare for the worst, after having seen the Field Commissioner, Eva Booth.

Second—Commandant Herbert Booth stated that he was empowered to ask me for the keys, portfolio, and offices. I at once replied: "Commandant, I must have your authority from the Chief of Staff for that." Herbert Booth replied, "You can have that before 12 o'clock."

Then Commandant Booth asked whether I would go to London. I replied, "No, except on my own conditions." These were:

First—That three Brigadiers from America should be present at all interviews in London.

Second—That Col. Eadie be at once withdrawn to England.

Third—That Commandant Herbert Booth go back to Toronto and remain there, and not return to New-York from there under any circumstances or pretext whatever until my return to the United States.

Fourth—That Col. Nicol, the General's representative, remain here and assist in the command.

Fifth—That Commissioner Eva Booth return to London with me.

Sixth—That no one else be sent here in my absence.

Seventh—That I depart from England one week after my arrival there.

Eighth—Mrs. Ballington Booth to remain at the military helm of the warship of the United States during my absence.

Col. Nicol laid the proposition before the Commissioners last Thursday night, and returned to me at 10:20 o'clock. Mrs. Booth and I had retired, but he aroused us and informed us that the Commissioners did not accept my terms.

"You must get up," he said, "and go with me to see them."

I did so. They would not agree to the withdrawal of Col. Eadie; they objected to the Commandant remaining in Toronto, and they protested against Mrs. Booth remaining here, insisting that she should accompany me to England.

Then they asked me if I would go to London to appeal before a court of inquiry. I said no. A court of inquiry would be a court martial, and I have done nothing to be court martialed. Then came the episode of the Commandant demanding the keys. He had a brief from London which empowered him to act as he did, and to remove me. I knew he had such a brief as soon as he demanded the keys, portfolios, and offices, and that we were dismissed.

We have now been waited upon, and we have informed our staff that we will quietly retire. We shall turn over all the army property which is in our name to the new Commissioners, but before doing so we shall consult eminent legal talent in order that the property may be administered for the American and not for the English organization. We shall remain in America. We are Americans by adoption, our children are American by birth, and the American people are our friends, and we love them.

We never shall return to England. We don't know where we will live. The Montclair house belongs to the army—it is not ours, but we hope to live in that neighborhood, for we like it very much indeed. When we leave this building to-night it will be never to re-enter it. Before we go I wish to express my gratitude to the newspapers of this city and of the country at large for the generous sympathy they have extended to us, and the help they have been to us in our labors. We appreciate it all more than we can say.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth said that they had hardly slept an hour during the past week, and yesterday they had little to eat and they were about exhausted. After shaking hands with those in the room they descended to the street, where a carriage was waiting. A crowd on the sidewalk gave them three cheers, and they bade farewell to the Salvation Army.

Col. Nicol yesterday morning is said to have boasted to a friend of Commander Booth that he could turn the Booths out of their Montclair home. In order to prevent an attempt to break into the house, several members of the ex-Commander's staff went to Montclair last night to guard it against intruders.

The evening service in the National Headquarters was attended by an unusually large crowd last night. Adjt. Agnew, who led the singing, said that, in spite of what was happening within the army's ranks, it would go on fighting for the world's salvation. That was the only reference made to the trouble.

In spite of Commander Booth's retirement from the fight, there was a feeling among some of his adherents that an independent movement might yet be started. Brigadier William Evans said the staff of officers friendly to ex-Commander Booth would hold a meeting to-day, and decide upon a further plan of action.

"Commander Booth will decide Saturday whether to lead an independent movement," said Staff Captain Caygill. "His decision will depend on our action in the meantime. There is a strong secession sentiment, and if it develops into an open revolt, we will insist upon Ballington Booth leading us again. If he should agree to lead an independent movement he might retain control of the headquarters and other property. It is quite likely that some of the leading officers may compel the new Commander to court-martial them, in which case the fires of revolt would be fanned to such a heat that nothing could prevent an independent movement."

A new Salvation Army badge containing portraits of ex-Commander and Mrs. Booth was placed on sale yesterday at headquarters, and there was a great demand for it by outsiders, as well as soldiers.

Booth Badge,
Worn by Salvation Army Members in Sympathy with the Former Commander.

REPLY SENT TO THE PROTEST.

Why Gen. Booth Demanded the Removal of the Commander.

Chauncey M. Depew received a lengthy letter yesterday from W. Bramwell Booth, Chief of Staff to Gen. Booth in London, replying to the protest against the removal of Commander and Mrs. Booth, adopted at the Carnegie Hall meeting.

Mr. Booth says in the letter the contemplated change was in harmony with the system and practice of the army since its organization; had the custom not been observed in the past Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth would never have been sent to the United States, and that it was not considered desirable for any soldier in the army to enjoy the too great confidence of the people.

The letter closes with regrets that the petition of protest could not be regarded seriously enough to alter Gen. Booth's system.

WHAT COMMANDANT BOOTH SAYS.

Tells of His Mission to Army Headquarters in New-York City.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 24.—The following statement has been sent to the press for publication:

Commandant Herbert Booth desires to state to the press of the United States and Canada that reports current in the newspapers to the effect that he summarily demanded the handing over of his brother's commissionership in New-York are incorrect. His presence and that of Sister Field Commissioner Eva Booth are accounted for by the fact that Commander Booth had some weeks back notified International Headquarters of the army of his intention to resign, and had refused to take another command. Commandant Booth was on this account instructed by headquarters to proceed to New-York and exert a brother's influence to prevent so serious a calamity as the irreparable loss.

This he did in conjunction with his sister Eva and Col. Nicol. They shared in their efforts affectionately to entreat the Commander and his wife to accept of several proposals suggested by the headquarters to postpone, if not prevent, the catastrophe. No demand of the character stated was made, but the necessity of the temporary withdrawal of the resignation was urged, as was also a visit to England for the purpose of a personal conference with the General.

Commandant Booth wishes to further state that it is untrue that he had any inclination or desire to succeed his brother in New-York. Beyond his duties of counselor and brother above referred to, the Commandant did, nothing in New-York. He interfered in no way with the command, and refused absolutely to accept any responsibility for his brother's actions. He returned to his post immediately after he found that his efforts had failed, and is at the present moment absolutely ignorant of the nature of his next appointment.

JUSTICE JEROME OVERRULED.

Judges Order the Adoption of Old Method of Getting Back Bail Money.

The practice for forty years in New-York has been that when any one deposited cash with the City Chamberlain in lieu of real estate security for the appearance of an accused person for trial, upon the disposition of the case the clerk granted an order on the City Chamberlain for the return of the money to the bondsman. Trouble occurred last month when Justice Jerome was presiding, and he ruled that the Penal Code did not empower the Justices to make any order on the City Chamberlain. He decreed that all that was necessary for a bondsman to obtain his money was to present to the Chamberlain a certified copy of the minutes of the trial, and so ordered Clerk Fuller.

Since then bondsmen have been unable to get the necessary orders, and various kinds of mandamus proceedings have been threatened.

The climax was reached yesterday, when an old man named Nicolai, who had mortgaged everything he owned to go on a two-hundred-dollar bond for his son, appealed to Clerk Fuller for an order on the City Chamberlain. The case was brought to the attention of Justices Jacob, Hayes, and Holbrook, in the Court of Special Sessions, and, after a short consultation, they overruled Justice Jerome's order, and ordered the old practice adopted. Nicolai got his money, and Clerk Fuller was overrun with applications for orders.

Death of an Eminent Anti-Parnellite.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—John Deasy, who formerly represented West Mayo in the House of Commons, and who was one of the whips of the Anti-Parnellites, died at Carlow today from phthisis. He was born in 1856 and was a prominent member of the National League.

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SALE OF RARE PUBLICATIONS.

Dibdin's "Tour of France and Germany"—An Ancient Bible.

Among the books sold at auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday were the following:

"The Thousand and One Nights, a translation from the Arabic, with coplous notes by Edward W. Lane, illustrated by many hundred charming wood engravings by William Harvey, three vols., London, Murray, 1859, $7.50; Ancient La Bible en François, Vol. 1, (ending with the Psalter,) printed by Anthony Verard in Paris in 1517, contains many curious woodcut illustrations, including a large one of Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit, $8; C. J. Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres, Nouveau Dictionnaire Bibliographique et Catalogue Raisonné," four vols., Bruxelles, 1821, $6; T. F. Dibdin's "A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque tour in France and Germany," with fine impressions of the beautiful steel illustrations and vignettes, three vols., octavo, boards, uncut, London, Shakespeare Press, 1829, $11.05; "A Series of Groups Illustrating the Physiognomy, Manners, and Character of the People of France and Germany," sixty plates by George Lewis, forming a supplemental volume to Dibdin's "Tour in France and Germany," quarto, unbound, London, published for the author, 1823, largest paper, genuine India proof impressions, very rare in this size and state, $5; James E. Doyle's "A Chronicle of England, B. C. 55, A. D. 1485," illustrated by designs printed in colors by Edmund Evans, London, Longmans, $7, and "Account Books of Receipts, Expenditures, Etc., of the King's Theatre, 1787-8-9-1808-9-10-14," with names of subscribers, actors, &c., giving accounts received and disbursed, six vols, folio, vellum, $6.

Mexican Apostolic Delegate Sails.

NAPLES, Feb. 24.—Mgr. Averardi, Bishop of Tarsus, the newly appointed Apostolic Delegate to Mexico, sailed for New-York to-day en route for Mexico.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and colder, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly to westerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, slightly colder in eastern portion, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair weather, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, with decreasing cloudiness, light variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, and WESTERN TEXAS, fair, with diminishing cloudiness, light northerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair weather, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, colder in northern portion, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds. OHIO, fair, colder in northern and eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in central and northern portions, winds becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern and southern portions, southwesterly winds. IOWA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, the weather will continue partly cloudy and warm, southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair weather, southwesterly winds. COLORADO and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, variable winds. WYOMING, partly cloudy, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, cloudy, cooler, westerly winds.

The northeastern storm area has passed to sea, and a new one has appeared in Western Canada. The pressure is still high over the western half of country, and a belt of high pressure stretches northwestward from the lakes separating the two storms. It is cloudy in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and a few snow flurries have fallen in that section. No cloudiness has diminished the high over Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The only rainfall of amount has fallen on the Texas coast. The weather is nearly clear throughout the Central and Upper Mississippi Valleys and to the westward, except in the extreme Northwest, where clouds have formed under the influence of the Canadian storm. It is colder in the lake regions, the Middle States, and Western New-England. The changes in temperature have been slight in other sections. Generally fair weather is indicated for Tuesday in all parts of the country. Cloudiness will diminish in the Northeast and on the Gulf coast and increase in the Northwest. Lower temperature is indicated for the lower lake region, New-England, and the Middle Atlantic States, higher temperature for the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. There will be little change in the thermal conditions in the South.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open da...

25th ST., 116 EAST.—Fine large and small rooms; excellent table board; from $7 upward.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Fourth floor, front; large and small rooms, with board; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Second story connecting rooms; superior table; references.

Brooklyn.

BOARD.—If you are looking for a nice place for Spring or Summer residence, call and be suited; your choice of rooms from parlor to third floor, $6 to $12; square rooms, suitable for two, from $10 to $15; house first-class; table and service excellent; large grounds; fine location; convenient to all car lines; twenty minutes to bridge; references exchanged; bicycles stored; special terms to families; private table. 808 Prospect Place, corner Nostrand Av., near park.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, PRIVATE BATH, newly furnished; references exchanged; opposite Waldorf. 14 West 33d St.

11th ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated front room, furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; gentleman; references.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; ample closet room; select location; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast, if desired; references.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST., WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A GREAT MISSIONARY MASS MEETING under the direction of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Calvary M. E. Church, corner 7th Av., and 129th St., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, at 7:30 o'clock.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania will preside and make the opening address, followed by Rev. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Bishop W. X. Ninde, D. D., of Detroit, and others.

The object of the meeting is to create an increasing public interest in the great growing work carried on at home and abroad by our Missionary Society. Methodist people and the Christian public are cordially invited to attend.

No collection will be taken.

M. D. C. CRAWFORD, Chairman.
A. B. LEONARD, Secretary.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD and no questions asked for return of papers in overcoat taken last night from 220 East 12th St. Return to G. C. C., Daly's Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15
DAS GLUECK IM WINKEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THREE WEEKS ONLY!
DAMROSCH OPERA CO.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Director
Repertoire First Week:
Monday Evg., March 2, FIDELIO.
Klafsky, Gadski, Gruening, Fischer, Popovici, Behrens, Lange, Lellmann, Putlitz.
Wednesday Evg., March 4, LOHENGRIN.
Gruening, Ternina, Klafsky, Fischer, Popovici, Mertens.
Fri. Evg., M'ch 6, THE SCARLET LETTER. (In English.)
Gadski, Berthald, Behrens, Stehmann, Mertens, Putlitz.
Sat. Matinée, March 7, SIEGFRIED.
Alvary, Ternina, Lange, Stehmann,

DEATH OF HENRY C. BOWEN

Proprietor of The Independent Succumbs to Heart Failure.

END OF A NOTABLE CAREER

First a Merchant, Then Editor and Publisher—His Expulsion from Plymouth Church.

Henry C. Bowen, editor and proprietor of The Independent, died of heart failure at 8:20 yesterday afternoon at his home, 90 Willow Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bowen, in spite of his advanced age, had been in good health until recently. His last visit to the offices of The Independent was Friday, and yesterday morning he was well enough to sit up and read the newspapers. His age and consequent feebleness, however, had led his family to expect his death at almost any time.

Mr. Bowen was born in Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 11, 1813. The Bowens were among the first settlers of that town. His father kept the country store and tavern of the place, and Henry, his oldest son, disappointed in his wish for a collegiate education, worked as clerk for his father from the time he was sixteen until he was twenty years old.

Henry came to this city when twenty years old, and got a place as clerk with Arthur Tappan & Co., silk dealers. Arthur and Lewis Tappan of this firm were among the best-known anti-slavery advocates, and their influence was very great. During the term of his employment by them the negro riots occurred, and young Bowen was one of the clerks who protected the store from night attacks by the rioters.

Mr. Bowen left this house in 1838 and started, with Theodore McNamee, the firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co. Their first location was at Beaver and William Streets, but increasing business forced them to move to Broadway, between Pine and Cedar Streets. The panic of 1857 found them occupying a building of their own at 320-324 Broadway. The firm was obliged to ask of creditors an extension of time.

Mr. McNamee then retired, and the firm became Bowen, Holmes & Co. The new concern did a large business until the outbreak of the civil war, when the country merchants in many cases refused to make good their debts. Bowen, Holmes & Co. suspended, though their nominal assets were $800,000 in excess of their liabilities. Mr. Bowen then retired from the dry goods business.

The young merchant had from the time of his arrival in New-York taken an active interest in religious work, and was one of the first members of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Brooklyn, where, also, he helped to organize Plymouth Church, and to call its first pastor, Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Bowen retained his connection with Plymouth Church until the Beecher trial in 1875. Before the Beecher scandal, Theodore Tilton, who was the plaintiff in the action, had been editor of The Independent, of which Mr. Bowen was one of the proprietors. Mr. Bowen's name was connected with the matter by rumors that he had said that he knew of Mr. Beecher's guilt. Mr. Bowen was not called as a witness in the trial.

Charges of slander were brought against Mr. Bowen in Plymouth Church, and he was tried by the church. He was expelled from the society on his continued refusal to give the facts, which, he confessed, had come to his knowledge. He took the ground that he did not feel at liberty to implicate parties whose names had not been involved.

Mr. Bowen never afterward held membership in any Brooklyn church. Immediately after his expulsion, he made application for admission to the church in his native town, and was received into full membership. He had for a number of years been a constant attendant at Dr. Storr's church in Brooklyn.

Mr. Bowen's connection with the Independent dates back to its first issue, Dec. 7, 1848, under the editorship of Leonard Bacon, D. D., the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, and Joshua Leavitt, D. D. Associated with Bowen in its ownership were Theodore McNamee, Simeon B. Chittenden, Jonathan Hunt, and Seth B. Hunt, all young merchants. The paper was so violent an anti-slavery organ that Southern merchants refused to trade with its owners, and this was one of the causes of the failure of Bowen, McNamee & Co.

The other proprietors of The Independent dropped out, as the paper was not a financial success until Mr. Bowen became its sole owner. When his firm failed, and he made up his mind to leave mercantile business, he decided to become its publisher. This was in 1861, and from that time until his death, Mr. Bowen never left its management.

Mr. Bowen was appointed Collector of the Internal Revenue for the Third District of the State of New-York in 1862 by President Lincoln. His territory covered the greater part of the City of Brooklyn. This office he held until removed by President Andrew Johnson.

On the retirement of Theodore Tilton, about twenty-five years ago, Mr. Bowen became editor as well as publisher of The Independent. In speaking of his work and influence, The Independent, in its issue of this week, will say:

> To his energy and strong will and fresh suggestions the paper owes more than any one can understand except those who have been connected intimately with its management. For more than twenty-five years its history has been his history. He has watched over every department with a careful and minute supervision.

Mr. Bowen was also for several years proprietor of The Brooklyn Union. He had been known as one of the most active workers in the Congregational Church, and it was to his efforts that the Congregational Church Building Society owed its existence Many of the smaller churches of the denomination in the West were aided by Mr. Bowen, and the Albany fund for their support was started by him with a gift of $10,000.

Mr. Bowen's affection for his native town of Woodstock was one of his most marked characteristics. He made his Summer home there, and spent many thousands of dollars in making Roseland Park one of the handsomest parks in the United States. The annual Fourth of July celebrations there were widely known, and Mr. Bowen was very successful in bringing to them distinguished men to make addresses. On more than one occasion the event has been marked by the presence of a President of the United States. One of the last works of his life was the securing of speakers for the Fourth of July of this year.

Mr. Bowen was twice married. His first wife was Lucy Maria Tappan, a daughter of Lewis Tappan of Brooklyn, one of his first employers in this city. This marriage was celebrated June 6, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen had ten children, of whom eight are living—Henry E., Edward A., Mary L. (Holt,) Grace A., Clarence W., Alice L. (Richardson,) Herbert W., and Franklin D. He married Ellen Holt of Pomfret, Conn., who survives him, Dec. 25, 1865.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is probable that it will take place Thursday.

Appeal for the Colored Race.

An appeal is being made to sympathizers in the work of educating the colored folk in the South for contributions to the Mayesville Educational and Industrial School at Mayesville, S. C. The institution was organized several years ago, and has been struggling desperately to maintain itself. Though the white people thereabout are quite in sympathy with the movement they are too poor to aid it financially, so the school has commissioned one of its teachers, Miss Emma J. Wilson, to visit different sections of the country and appeal personally to the generosity and liberality of the friends of the colored race for pecuniary aid. She is now in this city, with headquarters at 64 Bible House.

The school is non-sectarian, and is situated among a vast colored population, woefully in need of the light of knowledge. There are scarcely any other facilities for the acquirement of an education in that section. Miss Wilson comes highly recommended by persons of prominence.

Steamer Maori Breaks Her Rudder.

The British steamer Maori, which sailed from Baltimore Feb. 16 with a full cargo for Rotterdam, arrived at Quarantine last night. The crew refused to give any information concerning the reason for coming to New-York, beyond the fact that the rudder required repairs. None of the officers would allow communication with the vessel, and would not reply to questions.

"You'll know to-morrow, when we dock," was all that could be obtained.

HONOR TO CONGRESSMAN QUIGG

HE IS A GUEST OF THE PROUD CLUB WHICH BEARS HIS NAME.

Mayor Strong Says He Has Always Done All Possible for the Republican Party.

A reception to Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg was tendered by the Quigg Club last evening, at 371 Amsterdam Avenue. A programme of speeches and music was followed by a banquet. About 150 of the club members were present.

The guests of the evening were Mayor Strong, Congressmen Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, and Charles G. Bennett of Brooklyn; Subway Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, ex-Judge Charles N. Taintor, B. B. Odell, William Plimley, Abraham Gruber, William H. Bellamy, John L. Hunt, Assemblyman A. C. Wilson, Cyrus Clark, Alderman W. M. K. Olcott, Vice President Windolph of the Board of Aldermen, and Gen. O. H. La Grange.

President P. H. Dunn of the club explained, in opening, that the organization had grown to an active membership of 200 in a year. He said Republicans should devote their energies to fighting enemies, and not fight among themselves. He then introduced Mayor Strong, who was received with cheers.

"It gives me great pleasure to have one night off," the Mayor began. "I heard with pleasure that this was not a non-partisan club, but is Republican. I worked hard for the election of Fremont, and there has not been a day since then when I could have done something for the Republican Party that I have not done it. I have always been in the foremost rank of those who have wanted good government, and have not swerved from my intention of giving the best government to the greatest number.

"After 1896, the Republican Party will rule this State and Nation for at least twenty-five years. I hope and believe and know that the man nominated by the next Republican National Convention will be elected, and we all hope that man will be Gov. Morton."

This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Regrets were sent by Gov. Morton, Speaker Hamilton Fish, Thomas C. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and William E. Chandler, J. Edgar Leaycraft, C. H. T. Collis, and State Senator Charles B. Page.

Congressman Cousins of Iowa made a long address on Republicanism, in which he made many extreme remarks.

"Every once in a while," he said, "we have a Government by the people—not that the people are fond of politics, but they get tired of certain conditions and do not want to see the business bungled or the job botched. Then that party is fortunate which has a clean record. The Republic, weary of the blundering of Bourbon statesmanship, wants to rest its head on the bosom of the party of Lincoln."

A large floral horseshoe, resting on a floral base, was presented to Congressman Quigg by the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Protective Association. On it were the words "Honest, Fearless, and True." Congressman Quigg, in behalf of some members, presented to the club a large photograph of President Dunn.

Addresses were made by Congressmen Quigg and Bennett and others, and singing, dances, and character sketches enlivened the programme.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The members of the various fashionable sets in New-York society were startled yesterday to hear of the death at sea of Adolf Ladenburg, who was one of the most popular men in social circles, and whose wife is one of the best-known hostesses. The death of Mr. Ladenburg, as well as that of Cranston Potter, a brother of James Brown Potter, will throw several prominent families in this city, Boston, and other places into mourning. Mrs. Kearny, the wife of Gen. John Watts Kearny, will also be greatly missed from social circles. She was one of the most gracious of the metropolitan hostesses, and was a most popular woman. Hardly a season went by in the past few years that Mrs. Kearny did not give several large entertainments. One of the largest balls of last Winter was given by Gen. and Mrs. Kearny to introduce their daughter, who has since became one of the most popular young women in New-York. The death of Horace Manuel, the banker, also comes as a shock to society. He was one of the best known men in Wall Street, and was kind-hearted and generous to a fault. He was never so happy as when doing what he could for young people, and he gave annually a large amount of money to various charities. He was devoted to his daughters, and when the latter were not attending some social entertainment they could frequently be seen with their father at the play.

—The announcement that ex-President Harrison is to marry early in the Spring is by no means surprising, as Mrs. Dimmick said some time ago that their engagement would be of short duration. Although the arrangements have not as yet been completed, it is probable that the wedding will take place at Mrs. Dimmick's residence, in East Thirty-eighth Street. Gen. Harrison's private secretary, Mr. Tibbetts, is carrying out the preparations for the event. The marriage will take place at noon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. It is probable that it will be one of the many weddings to be celebrated on Easter Monday, which falls on April 6, although the date has not been finally decided upon.

—Another of the series of morning musicals being given by Albert Morris Bagby took place yesterday at 11 o'clock, in the gold and white ballroom at the Waldorf. About 500 of the most prominent men and women in New-York were present. The programme was as follows:

1. Violin Sonate in A major.....Haendel
   Hubert Arnold.
2. Aria from "Linda".....Donizetti
   Mme. De Vere-Sapio.
3. (a) Les larmes (Werther).....Massenet
   (b) La mere et l'enfant.....Donizetti
   Mlle. Carlotta Desvignes.
4. Duo "Recordare" (Requiem).....Verdi
   Mme. De Vere-Sapio and Mlle. Desvignes.
5. (a) Reverie.....Vieuxtemps
   (b) Moto Perpetuo.....Ries
   Hubert Arnold.
6. (a) In June,
   (b) Dear Little Maid,
   (c) Love Song,
   Mme. De Vere-Sapio.....De Koven
7. New Songs.
   (b) My Cavalier,
   (a) Love'a Eyes,
   Mlle. Carlotta Desvignes.....R. de Koven

Mr. Orton Bradley was at the piano. Among those present were Miss Mamie Field, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Alice Harriman, Miss Adeline Pierson, Miss Amelia Anthon, Miss Effie Moller, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, James Otis, Karrick Riggs, Charles H. Gibson, Jr., Mr. Gourand, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. Henry L. Barnett, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. George W. De Witt, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell, Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. John Di Zerega, Miss Minelle Alexander, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Maude Thompson of Baltimore, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Miss Delafield, and Mrs. Willard E. Case.

—Mrs. Richard Henry Greene and Miss Greene of 235 Central Park West will be at home on Tuesdays until April.

—Miss Ethel Shaw and Miss Alberta Wilder will give an entertainment to-morrow evening at the home of Miss Shaw, 130 West Seventy-fifth Street, for the benefit of the Wilson Home, of which Mrs. Charles Shaw is President.

—Miss Viola Hill of West Seventy-eighth Street has cards out for a tea on Saturday afternoon.

—The next meeting of the Hamilton Grange Tennis Club will be held on March 5 at the home of Miss Evelyn Hickcock of St. Nicholas Avenue. The next dance of the club will take place on April 16 at the Ellersile, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—Miss Florence Michelson of Barnesville, S. C., who is the guest of her cousin, Miss Frances Witmark of 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, will spend an indefinite period in this city. A box party at the Olympia Theatre has been arranged in her honor for to-morrow evening.

—"Our Regiment," a farce comedy, will be given by Berkeley Lyceum Stock Company for the benefit of the Babies' Wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital to-night and to-morrow night at 8:30 o'clock, and to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The patrons are members of the Old Guard, the Seventy-first Regiment, and Squadron A. The patronesses are Mrs. William D. Barbour, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Charles E. Pellen, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Miss Ethel Crain, Mrs. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Lisman, Mrs. Edward P. Dickey, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Tilbert E. Jones, Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Ella E. Russell, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. Otto Kiliani, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. J. J. Astor, and Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Miss Susie Valentine, and Mrs. Langdon B. Valentine are in North Carolina for a few weeks.

—Mrs. John Sherwood will give the second in her series of historical lectures at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Her subject will be "Chantilly, Home of Duc d'Aumale."

—Carl J. Blenner, the artist, has sent out cards for a studio reception on Friday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in the Sherwood, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street.

—A supplementary course of five lectures will be given by Henry Austin Adams. The first lecture will be given in the Hotel Savoy this evening at 8:30 o'clock, and the other four on consecutive Wednesday mornings at the homes of Mrs. M. B. Brown of 931 Madison Avenue, Mrs. J. P. Kennedy of 334 Madison Avenue, Mrs. John Grace of 53 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Mrs. R. Happel of 27 West Fifty-eighth Street. The titles of these lectures are "The Twentieth Century," "How to Read," "Thackeray," "Tennyson," and "Fad Worship."

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie of 25 Madison Avenue have issued cards for a dinner to be given by them on Thursday evening.

—Prof. Wisner has arranged for five French lectures, to be given in the following order: Feb. 26, "Histoire de la Famille d'Orleans"; March 4, "Les Vêpres Sicilennes," (Casimir Delavigne,) at the home of Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley of 38 West Fifty-third Street; March 11, "Un Grand Oublis," (le Martine,) at the home of Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., of 8 East Thirty-third Street; March 18, "Le Fils de l'Aretin," at the home of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer of 36 West Forty-eighth Street, and March 25, "Les Felibres en France," at Mrs. Mortimer's home. Each lecture will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The first lecture was to have been given at the residence of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, but owing to the death of Mr. Ladenburg it is probable that it will take place at Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley's house.

—The marriage of Miss Suzanne Dillon to Gerard Wariner of Eastbourne, England, will not take place in St. Thomas's church, as has been erroneously announced, but will be celebrated soon after Easter in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. The report that a large reception will follow the ceremony was also erroneous. Owing to the death of Miss Dillon's little niece about three weeks ago, there will be no festivities whatever at the residence of the bride's parents, ex-Judge and Mrs. John F. Dillon. Mr. Wariner and his bride will sail soon after the ceremony for England, and will spend most of the Summer there.

—Mrs. M. W. Anthony of 7 East Seventy-third Street gave a luncheon party on Thursday of last week, when the table decorations consisted of yellow flowers. The guests were Mrs. Clarence Brooks, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Goin, Mrs. Clarence Brooks, Mrs. Reno Randolph Dillingham, and Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Johnnes, who are spending the Winter at the San Remo, Central Park West, gave a reception on Saturday evening last week in honor of Julian Hawthorne. The hostess wore a gown of black silk trimmed with point lace. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Shippen and Miss Benson. Among the guests were Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-United States Minister to The Hague, and Mrs. Roosevelt; Mrs. Roosevelt's daughter, Miss Maud Fortescue; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Miss Winifred Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson McMillan, Miss Burkholder, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. Trimble, Mrs. Hicks, and Miss McKinney.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Giffen Turner gave a box party at the Casino on Friday night of last week, and a supper at the Waldorf in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry Snow, Sr., will leave town within the next few days for the Pacific coast, where they will remain at least three months.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffeney have opened their country establishment at Summit, N. J., and will spend the Lenten season there. Early in the Summer they will go to Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, the former the father of Lady Terence Blackwood, will close their house in Washington Square North, to-day, and start on an extended trip through the South.

—Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Browne Keech entertained the Progressive Euchre Club last night at their new residence, 14 East Sixty-fifth Street. After the game there was an elaborate supper.

—Mrs. William A. Budd has returned from Washington and will receive as usual on Tuesday afternoons at her residence, 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, till June.

PATRIARCH.

Mr. Bliss Seeks Rest.

Cornelius N. Bliss started on a recreation to Jekyl Island, Georgia, yesterday. He will remain away a few days. His departure just at this time, however, has led the Platt politicians to the conclusion that the proposed "anti-machine" mass-meeting in Cooper Union has been abandoned.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WE WISH

a good trade to relieve the press of new goods from the factory, which cannot be stopped without a greater loss than giving bargains. If you wish to save money in the Furniture Line, now is the time; but we reserve the privilege of refusing to duplicate at the same figures. Quality is the best.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

MANY LICENSES REVOKED

Brooklyn Excise Board Enforces the 200-Foot Limit Law.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SOCIETY'S ACTION

Asks Police Commissioner Welles to Close All Saloons that Are Conducted Contrary to Law.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn yesterday sent a letter to Police Commissioner Welles, in which it called his attention to the saloons that are within 200 feet of churches and schools.

The letter was as follows:

Hon. Leonard R. Welles, Commissioner of Police and Excise:

My Dear Sir: When the Law Enforcement Society, represented by its officers, met in conference his Honor Mayor Wurster and yourself on Monday, Feb. 10, you then stated that you were preparing a list and searching the records to learn what saloons were affected by the late decision of the Court of Appeals. Three hundred and forty-nine such saloons having been reported to you previous to our conference, by the Captains of Police in the various precincts, the only question to be decided was what saloons in this list were exempt by reason of the present holder of the license having obtained the same prior to April 29, 1892, and having been in continuous possession thereof ever since. You stated in answer to a question from his Honor that it would not take more than two or three days from that time (Feb. 10) to complete the list. You promised to furnish a copy of this list, when completed, to this society. You conceded on that occasion that all the saloons within the 200-foot limit that were not exempt as above stated had no legal right to sell, and were only allowed to do business by favor of the Excise Board until the question could be determined by the examination of the records. You were ordered by his Honor to hurry up your examinations, to complete the list as soon as possible, and to stop the sale of liquor when it was found that a saloon keeper had no legal right to sell.

We desire, Mr. Commissioner, respectfully to call your attention to the following facts:

The list you promised to furnish this society has not been seen by us, although your attention was called to the subject in a request by our Secretary for the list on Monday, Feb. 17.

There is no question for your Excise Board to pass upon in regard to any of these 349 saloons reported by your Police Captains as being within the 200-foot limit, unless an application for a renewal of the license be filed with the board. As a matter of fact, few such applications have been made, and most of these have been decided adversely to the applicant.

The enforcement of the law is not a matter for the Excise Board to consider. It rests wholly with the Police Department, of which you are the head. It is very easy for your department, independent of any action of the Excise Board, to learn for a certainty as to what saloons in this list of 349 obtained their licenses prior to April 29, 1892.

The records of the department are quite plain, and can be examined by any one. Our experience in making examinations of this kind demonstrate that the entire list of these 349 saloons can be gone through and the title established by two men in less than three days of eight hours each. It is not necessary for you, as Commissioner of Police, to have surveys and charts made of each saloon before you can act.

Each captain has ample evidence in his station house, or else he would not have reported the saloon. Naturally the saloon keeper would object to have his license stopped, if he could discover any ground to stand on. He would make known his objections, and then all questions could be easily and quickly settled. The Police Department cannot be blamed for enforcing the excise law, for that is their duty. The Excise Board may have to answer for having granted so many licenses contrary to law, but that is a question that need not concern the police. Their duty is plain. It is now, and has been since 1892, against the law for any person to sell liquor within 200 feet of a church or school house, unless the present saloon keeper held a license before the present law went into effect, and has continued to do business at the same place ever since. A license issued contrary to law is no shield. Such a license is no license at all.

A police officer who permits liquor to be sold in his precinct without a license, lays himself liable. If he will not do his plain duty when his attention is called to it, he should be dismissed. Very respectfully,

A. A. CAMERON, President,
JAMES MORTON, Vice President,
A. C. DIXON, Chairman Ex. Committee.
T. DE QUINCY TULLY, Secretary.

Feb. 24, 1896.

At the meeting of the Excise Board the cases of several saloonkeepers whose saloons were said to be within the two-hundred-foot limit were taken up.

John Shaft of 28 Montrose Avenue has a saloon within 200 feet of the First German Baptist Church. He will lose his license.

August Swanberg has a saloon at 147 Van Brunt Street, which is 167 feet from the Alice Chapel and the Children's Aid Society Kindergarten. He will lose his license.

The saloon at 69 Myrtle Avenue, owned by Henry Claus, is within 182 feet of the Moravian Church, but Claus has influence, and he is going to close the old entrance and make a new entrance which will be outside the limit. His case was held in abeyance. He thus obtains time to make the new entrance.

Wright Brothers of 388 Hudson Avenue will lose their license. They are only 134 feet from Bethany Chapel, but they say the Excise Board is to blame, as the board gave them a license in 1894, when the law prohibited saloons within the two-hundred-foot limit. They were told that it was another board that made the mistake.

The saloon of Patrick H. Gunn, at 670 Fourth Avenue, will be closed. He has owned the saloon for ten years, but the license has been in his name only since 1892. He is within 158 feet of a public school. His plea that he had spent $1,500 in the last year in fixing up the saloon was of no avail.

Obermeyer & Liebmann will lose their saloon at 959 Fourth Avenue, as it is within 177 feet of a public school.

George Bunkenburg of 1,932 Fulton Street, is within 200 feet of a church, but as he held his license before the law of 1892 was passed, he escapes.

Jacob Witman has a saloon at 154 Johnson Avenue. The entrance is within 188 feet of a school if the distance is measured on a straight line, and by the way a man would walk from point to point it is 238 feet from the school. Witman will not have his license renewed.

MAY EVADE THE RAINES BILL.

Brooklyn Liquor Dealers Think They Will Be Able to Do It.

The saloon keepers of Brooklyn have discovered what they claim is a loophole, through which they can crawl in case the Raines bill becomes a law. This, they claim, is Paragraph 7 of Section 19 of Chapter 480, Laws of 1893. It is as follows:

> Every such license, except an additional license, if granted by the Board of Excise of a city if it be a renewal of an existing license, or a license sought for the purpose of continuing a business then being carried on upon the expiration of the license it is intended to renew, and if it be for a business not previously licensed, or for a person, persons, or corporation not previously licensed at a place for which the license is sought, and not having an assignment of an existing license for such place as provided in Section 26 of this act, shall expire one year from the date of issuing it.

A liquor dealer, so the saloon men argue, who holds a license now and fears the effect of the Raines law, can secure a renewal today that will protect him for a year after his present license expires. It is a nice point, the saloon keepers claim, and one that they intend to take advantage of in case the Raines bill becomes a law.

A. D. Newman, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn, in speaking of the subject said:

"We asked the Excise Commissioners to grant us renewals under the law of 1893. If they granted us that request, the city would save the half million dollars that will go to the State under the Raines law, and our interests would be better served. It would not be good policy, however, for us to mandamus the board in order to get a favorable decision, because Senator Raines and the majority of his committee would find it easy to retaliate by driving us either out of business or into debt. His Inspectors could find some way of catching us, and then we should be in trouble. That means big pay for lawyers. No. We do not want to evade the law which threatens us."

Police Commissioner Welles, who does not enforce the excise law on Sundays, became very indignant when discussing this bitter point yesterday. He said that if he should grant licenses ahead it would not be in conformity with the Raines law. He said:

"It may be legal to have a license renewed to-day and again to-morrow, but it won't be done by the Excise Board of this city if I have anything to say about it. It is against common sense and honor and integrity. I understand that they are doing it up the State, but it won't be done here. Why, if we were to do that, the Raines law would be rendered void for twenty years."

MAYOR WURSTER'S ARGUMENT.

With It He Dispatches Men Who Want Excise Laws Enforced.

The Rev. Robert D. Sproul, the Rev. Benedict Barth, the Rev. J. A. Arnoud, the Rev. W. A. Layton, and Alfred Tilly called upon Mayor Wurster in his office in the City Hall yesterday, and asked him, on behalf of the residents of the Seventeenth Ward, Greenpoint, to enforce the excise law in that section on Sundays.

After the delegation had departed, Mayor Wurster said:

"This delegation that just went out was one of ministers from the Seventeenth Ward; I really do not know their names, but they came to me about the Sunday law. They were not aggressive; they didn't abuse me, but they said that the saloons were open by the side door on Sunday. I asked them why they didn't make a complaint before a Police Justice, and they informed me that they had tried that, but, for some reason or other, the accused was always discharged.

"Then I asked them if they thought that policemen should be compelled to go into a saloon and drink liquor on a Sunday for the purpose of getting evidence against the proprietor of the place, and they said no. I then said to them, 'If a policeman goes into a saloon six days in the week, or any one of those days, by the new rules of the Police Department, he is liable to a fine of from ten to thirty days' pay. Under those circumstances, how can you expect an officer to risk such a penalty on a Sunday?' They admitted that there was justice in the argument, but they claimed that Sunday selling ought to be stopped. I referred them to Police Commissioner Welles."

WILL ACCEPT NO MORE RISKS.

Action of Prussian Fire Insurance Companies Doing Business in This State Due to Retaliatory Act.

The two Prussian Fire Insurance Companies doing business in this State yesterday notified their customers that they have ceased to accept risks in the State of New-York.

This is a result of the decision of State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce. He has set all doubt at rest regarding the intent and effect of the Retaliatory Insurance bill, which was signed by Gov. Morton a week ago.

The measure was introduced in the State Legislature by Assemblyman James W. Husted, and directs the Superintendent of Insurance to refuse to license for business in this State any insurance company of a foreign country which has refused to allow New-York State insurance companies to transact business in that country.

This law was enacted at the instance of the three largest life insurance companies, with headquarters in this city. Some time ago the Prussian Government adopted such stringent regulations against the New-York State insurance companies that they all, with one exception, abandoned Prussian territory.

Superintendent Pierce's order refuses the application to renew the corporation certificates to do business in this State of the Prussian National Fire Insurance Company of Stettin, Prussia, and of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The business of these two companies transacted in this State last year did not exceed $80,000, out of a total aggregating $23,000,000.

Theodore W. Letton, General Agent of the Prussian National, with headquarters in Chicago, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"We will not accept further risks in this State until the New-York life insurance companies adjust their differences with the Prussian Government. I look for an early settlement. Our company will continue to do business outside of this State, where, of course, all existing contracts are binding. In the meantime, little inconvenience will be occasioned our local customers, because if any transfers are made they will have to be forwarded to Chicago, our head office, for registration."

Mr. Weed of Weed & Kennedy, resident agents for the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, made this observation: "We will comply with Mr. Pierce's order, and await developments."

S. V. WHITE PRACTICES LAW.

His Own Attorney in a Case Where He Is Defendant.

Stephen V. White appeared in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Van Wyck, yesterday, in the suit of Mary O'Neill against S. V. White, to recover $900 intrusted to Mr. White by Rose McCafferty. Mr. White appeared as his own counsel.

Mr. White said he was the trustee of the estate, and that he had paid $225 for funeral expenses of Rose McCafferty, and had in the bank in his name as trustee $675. A sister of Rose McCafferty's testified that she saw Rose give the money to Mr. White, with directions to hold it in trust for Nellie Cullum. Justice Van Wyck reserved decision.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—MANAGER MUSGROVE GOING.—William Musgrove of the Australian theatrical firm of Williamson & Musgrove will leave here for London next Saturday. He is highly elated over what he has accomplished here, having made contracts for Australian tours with Nat C. Goodwin, Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, and "A Trip to Chinatown" company, and secured the Australian rights to "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Too Much Johnson." He will remain in London some time, and he or his partner will come to America every season hereafter to secure native novelties. He has opened a new circuit for American managers and stars that will no doubt be taken advantage of to a large extent.

—BROADWAY THEATRE.—The announcement that T. Henry French has disposed of his interest in the Broadway Theatre is at the present time only true in part. Mr. French has submitted to his partner, Mr. Zabrowski, who is now abroad, the terms on which he will sell his interest, and he is now waiting to hear from him. Should Mr. Zabrowski accept the terms and take Mr. French's share of the house, Mr. French will still continue manager of the theatre until the close of the present season. The corporation which owns the house is composed simply of Messrs. Zabrowski and French.

—A BIG MILITARY PARTY.—About 150 members of the Eighth Regiment will attend the Bijou Theatre to-night to witness a performance of "Gentleman Joe." Major Chauncey and his command notified the Bijou management a week ago of their intention to be present. Business at the Bijou is remarkably good. Last night Miss Clara Wieland introduced some new songs, and Flo Irwin gave a new negro melody that received considerable applause. Miss Irwin is rehearsing a novelty in the way of an Irish song that she proposes to give some night this week.

—A SAD LACK OF PLAYS.—Ariel Barney, who is in London, trying to arrange with Brandon Thomas and Weedon Grossmith to come to this country next season at the head of a comedy company, has been unable as yet to consummate his object. The reason for his failure is the sad lack of plays. The actors whom he wants have nothing to offer America which has not already been seen here, and Mr. Barney has been unable to secure the much-wanted play.

—MR. ROBERTS WILL REMAIN.—R. A. Roberts, who has been announced as a member of the cast of "The Absent Boy," which A. M. Palmer is to produce at the Garden Theatre, has decided not to appear in that play. He has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to remain with "The Sporting Duchess" on its tour acting as stage manager and actor, as he is now.

—THE NEW ST. LOUIS THEATRE.—Al Hayman started for St. Louis last Saturday to complete arrangements for the management of the new Century Theatre, which is being constructed there, and which is to be under the control of himself and Charles Frohman. The building is to be one of the finest in the city and is to be ready for opening next Fall.

—MR. DODSON RE-ENGAGED.—J. E. Dodson, whose two years' contract with the Empire Theatre Stock Company expires with this season, yesterday signed a new contract with Charles Frohman, under which he will remain at the Empire for another year and play the leading character parts.

—THE REV. GEORGE C. MILN COMING.—The Rev. George C. Miln, the Chicago minister who left the pulpit to join the forces of the stage, will follow the Bostonians at the Broadway Theatre on March 9. He will produce "Julius Cæsar," with a strong cast, among whom will be Eben Plympton and Mary Shaw.

—RICHARD MANSFIELD'S NEW PLAY.—Richard Mansfield will produce at the Chicago Opera House March 9 a new dramatization of "The Woman in White," the popular novel by Wilkie Collins. Mr. Mansfield will spend his Summer vacation on a lecture trip.

—THE MAPLESON OPERA.—The Mapleson Opera Company will play a four weeks' engagement here next Fall, opening at the Academy of Music in October. The company is run by an English corporation, and Mr. Mapleson is its manager, under salary.

—GONE TO PHILADELPHIA.—Manager Daniel Frohman went to Philadelphia yesterday to see the opening of E. H. Sothern in "The Prisoner of Zenda," which is under his management.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Roundsman Edward Griffenhagen of the steamboat squad was examined by the Board of Police Surgeons yesterday to determine his physical condition. Griffenhagen is the officer who during the Columbian celebration stopped three runaway fire horses in Union Square. He received a great nervous shock at the time, and has been on the sick list ever since. Dr. Cook said that, so far as could be determined, the Roundsman was in good health and able to perform duty. The surgeons will recommend to the Police Board that he be ordered back on duty. Griffenhagen, it is said, claims that he is still suffering from nervousness, and that he is unable to go to work. He told Dr. Cook that he would sooner resign than return to duty at the present time.

—Edward Daly, a four-year-old boy, whose parents live at 328 Monroe Street, was run over and killed yesterday by Car No. 141 of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad. The little fellow was playing on the sidewalk and started to run across the street just as the car came along. He ran right in front of the horse and was knocked down. Before the driver, Thomas Joyce of 412 Madison Street, could stop the car, the wheels passed over the boy, crushing him to death. Driver Joyce was arrested.

—Paul Du Chaillu will deliver a very interesting lecture on Central Africa, in aid of the Day Nursery of "St. Mark's Episcopal Church in the Bouerie," at 2:30 P. M. Feb. 29, at Chickering Hall. The opportunity will be a favorable one for hearing one of the most celebrated travelers and the original discoverer of the tribe of dwarfs. lecture on this until recently almost unknown part of Africa.

—A certificate increasing the capital stock of the Pacific Cable Company from $100,000 to $10,000,000 was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The stock is divided into 100,000 shares at $100 each. The Directors are James A. Seymour, J. Kennedy Tod, Emanuel L. Baylies, J. Pierpont Morgan, and S. D. Boudoin.

—Floating ice in the North River struck the coal barge M. & D. Ingelsbe of Port Ann, N. Y., Capt. Devin, at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday, and caused

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DIRECTION OF THE RAYS

Idea of Longitudinal Waves in the Roentgen Discovery.

THEORY AND VIEWS OF OLIVER LODGE

Plenty of Room for Experiments, and It Is Possible that New Facts May Be Developed.

Dr. Oliver Lodge, one of the most distinguished electricians living, makes some interesting comments on the Röntgen rays in the last number of The Electrician. Dr. Lodge is tentatively in favor of the theory that the Röntgen rays are longitudinal propagations of the ether. The following is an extract from his paper:

The longer the wave, the more transparent are things likely to be, because waves are always damped out logarithmically, and this needs a certain number of swings, or at least a certain fraction of a swing, for notable damping to occur. A wave a yard long is not likely to be effectively stopped by an obstacle an inch thick. Without a knowledge of the damping ratio, however, no numerical estimate can so be made, but a better estimate can be got from the sharpness of shadows. Take a point source, and investigate the outline of the shadow of an object held at a moderate distance from the screen or sensitive plate. No clear shadow will be thrown when the size of the obstacle is comparable to a wave length, if its size is small, or when it is removed several wave lengths from the plate, if the size of the obstacle is large. For, in wave theory, shadows are thrown by interference; and diffraction effects become prominent, even when a want of precision about the source hinders the recognition of any clear diffraction pattern. The latter would not only indicate the wave length, but measure it. Short of that, an estimate can be hoped for.

A. W. Porter, in Prof. Carey Foster's laboratory, has obtained the sharpest radiographs I have yet seen, and he has the best chance of getting the data for an estimate. Suppose for the moment we guess that a wave length of about 1 centimeter is not unlikely, then the speed of the hypothetical longitudinal waves would be of the order 10^{15} centimeters per second, or more, i. e., about as much quicker than light as light is quicker than sound.

Such waves if they existed might be reasonably styled gravitational waves; for although gravitation does not need any wave propagation, only a state of statical stress or tension, yet it would be the rate at which the tension traveled outward if a fresh piece of matter started existence, or probably if an old piece of matter moved about with sufficient rapidity. Such motion would appear likely to entail aberrational effects, but aberrational questions are notoriously difficult, and the subject is only here mentioned because it is doubtful whether the Laplacian difficulty would be felt in astronomy if gravitation traveled a million times as quick as light. The pull of the sun would be felt in the time that light needs to travel ninety-two miles, and this is nearly instantaneous; or, otherwise, the terrestrial aberration-angle for gravity would be only the hundred-thousandth part of a second of arc.

But what about the Cavendish-Faraday-Maxwell experiment—that experiment which is held to establish the incompressibility of the ether, or the electrostatic law of inverse square, or the impossibility of a free or isolated electric power? We cannot tell what the volume-elasticity of the ether has to be, in order to transmit condensational waves of the above speed, unless we know its density. Dr. Larmor has shown some reason for supposing that ether may be as dense as platinum.

The object of mentioning these matters here is to help realize that there is nothing in present knowledge obviously fatal to the idea of longitudinal waves in the ether; but the arguments in their favor, in connection with Roentgen rays, remain to be given. Assuming wave propagation of some kind, every argument against tranverse is in favor of longitudinal, and vice versa.

Now the thing that suggested longitudinal waves to Roentgen was the fact that crystalline properties were of no importance: e. g., that Iceland spar and quartz were equally transparent or opaque whichever way you turn them. But it must be admitted that such a test as that is next door to none. If tourmaline is transparent to Roentgen rays going along its axis, it would be a much better test; and this I have myself ascertained to be the fact. J. J. Thomson also has found that a pair of ordinary cut tourmalines are equally transparent whether their axes are "crossed" or parallel, which is an excellent test. Nothing suggestive of polarization in any form has yet been observed; a fact which tends against transverse and in favor of longitudinal waves. But the strongest argument in favor of logitudinal waves is derivable from the fact that the rays discharge electrified bodies. Lenard found this, and J. J. Thomson and I have both obtained it easily under Roentgen-like conditions, but their peculiarity is that (unlike light) they discharge positive and negative about equally.

Now, Elster and Geitel showed that when polarized light discharges a really smooth surface it is most effective when the electric oscillation is partly normal, not tangential, to the surface; in other words, that it is what may be called the longitudinal or end-on component of ordinary light that is by far the most effective in discharging electricity.

Mr. Robinson thinks he has observed that the same thing is true as regards the power of exciting fluorescence; an important observation, if true, but the examination is not complete yet. If it turns out so, then the two things that Roentgen rays are known to do are characteristic of end-on or normal vibrations.

As to photographic or radiographic action, it is so slow and inadequate at present that it hardly looks like a direct primary effect, but even there it seems as if thick films did better than thin.

Another fact that gives a gravitational look to Roentgen's rays is the fact that they appear to pay more attention to specific gravity or ordinary density than to any other property of matter. This can be said without stating that opacity and density are strictly proportional. Any way, electrical properties of matter seem to be quite unimportant; polish or roughness, a coherent block or a powdered mass, are all the same to these waves, as they are to gravity.

Direction of crystallization matters nothing, nor does shape; an aluminium prism cannot bend them; they cannot be bent, or even reflected to any considerable extent. If it be found that physical state is also unimportant, so that the same molecules obstruct equally however they be aggregated, whether into solid, liquid, or gas, that will be a further contribution to the evidence in the same direction.

Thus there is plenty of scope for experiment. A few weeks may be sufficient to intensify our conviction in one or other of the already mentioned directions, or we may find ourselves urged by new facts in some other direction not yet thought of.

In conclusion, let it be remembered that Lenard, Hertz, Goldstein, and the Germans generally (except Helmholtz—a notable exception) have consistently urged that cathode rays were something more than a stream of particles; in case it should so turn out, Lenard urged this for his rays outside, in air, Hertz, I believe, urged it for the rays inside the vacuum. It may be that the streaming particles are there, but an ethereal process may be also there. Outside in the Lenard rays both processes possibly coexist, one deflectible by a magnet, the other not. That both processes exist also inside the vacuum is not likely. J. J. Thomson has exposed a protected plate in the very rays themselves inside the vacuum and got no result. It looks as if the streaming particles alone could not achieve it.

Dr. Lodge says, at the end of his comments: "If the sun emits any rays that can reach photographic plates through boxes or hand bags, even through black paper, every touring photographer should know; but if cathode rays alone have no direct action, without the intervention of a phosphorescent substance, then even the absence of direct solar action would constitute no valid and conclusive proof that the coronal rays are not electrical, though it would very much militate against a method of easily obtaining a photographic record of the corona, which has been suggested."

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS, HE THINKS.

What Prof. J. S. McKay Says of Work with Roentgen's Radiations.

John S. McKay, professor of physics and higher mathematics at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, said yesterday that a story published in a morning newspaper about his experiments with Röntgen rays was wrong in several particulars.

"In the first place," said Prof. McKay, "I did not make a vacuum tube, but bought one from a Philadelphia company. I do not know how high the vacuum is, but it will not spark across a space less than a quarter of an inch inside the tube, while it will jump five inches outside of the tube from terminal to terminal. The vacuum, therefore, must be very high.

"As the result of my observations, I believe that the Röntgen rays must be ultra-violet, rather than infra-red. I passed a stream of the X rays through a piece of crystalline alum, which absorbs nearly all the heat rays, and found it very opaque to them.

"On the other hand, I tried a stream of the X rays upon a piece of crystalline rock-salt, and found that the rays penetrated through it very easily. The conclusion I have come to, therefore, is that the X rays must belong rather to the ultra-violet than to the infra-red end of the spectrum.

"One curious result which I obtained was through a piece of Iceland spar. This substance gives a double refraction of light, the second image being somewhat fainter than the first. I found that the photograph which I obtained through a piece of Iceland spar gave an oblong image, in which the second part was not so distinct as the first, thus showing that there is possibly a diffraction of the rays."

Prof. McKay has tried getting images by electric stress, and has been remarkably successful in his experiments. He thinks that the images produced by electric stress are nothing more or less than vibrations in the ether.

Speaking generally of the X rays, Prof. McKay said he thought that more resemblance would be found between them and rays of sound than had yet been discovered. He considered that the state of the air in an organ tube, where the slightest impulse was sufficient to throw the column of air into vibrations was a perfect analogy to the X rays.

Prof. McKay uses a Ruhmkorff coil and a mercurial disruptive spark. The voltage produced by his coil he estimates at 100,000. He finds that the rays proceed in all directions from the tube, and that the position of the cathode plate makes little or no difference in the Röntgen photographs obtained.

The best results, Prof. McKay thinks, are probably obtained with a tube which shows little or no fluorescence on account of the completeness of its vacuum. The X rays themselves being invisible, the phosphorescence in the tube is merely an incident, and not a necessary condition of the experiments, the professor says.

Platinum in New South Wales.

From The Engineering and Mining Journal.

In view of the enormously increased consumption of platinum in electrical work, it is agreeable to note the well-accredited statement that large deposits of this valuable mineral have been discovered at Fitfield, New South Wales. It has been known for several years that platiniferous lead existed in this locality, and the deposits have been worked, though only on a small scale. It is now found, however, that the platiniferous lead is over a mile long, varying in width from 60 feet to 150 feet, and covered with from 60 feet to 70 feet of loam. The precious metals are practically confined to the bedrock and the drift for 3 inches above the bottom. Nuggets which weighed from a few grains up to 5 pennyweight have been occasionally found. The crude metal contains about 75 per cent. of platinum, and realizes at the present time upon the field 24s. per ounce.

NAPLES AND ITS WONDERFUL BAY.

John L. Stoddard Begins His Series of Lenten Matinees at Daly's Before a Large Audience.

Daly's Theatre was filled yesterday morning by an audience which had gathered to welcome John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, on his return to this city for the sixteenth time in as many years. This theatre is a genuine home for Mr. Stoddard, and he is looked upon as quite as much a feature of the season here as any of Mr. Daly's most popular actors. A hearty outburst of applause greeted him as he made his entrance on the stage, and was repeated at intervals during the interesting lecture which he delivered, and which was quite new to his admirers in New-York.

"Naples and Its Wonderful Bay" was the subject of Mr. Stoddard's talk yesterday morning, and the pictures with which he illustrated his words were appropriate and very beautiful. The collection was a large one, and was exhibited in a manner to bring before the eye each subject upon which the lecturer spoke, so that it almost seemed as if the audience was traveling with the speaker, instead of simply listening to his words.

Starting from Pozzuoli, formerly the home of Virgil, Mr. Stoddard took his hearers with him to the island of Nisida, where Nero was when he ordered the murder of his mother, described that unnatural tragedy in full, and then came to the City of Naples itself. It is a city full of historical reminiscences, but, judging from the description, not a place in which a free-born American would care to reside. The streets are narrow and filthy, and misery abounds on all sides among the poorer classes of its citizens. The poverty of her citizens Mr. Stoddard ascribes to the military policy of Italy. Everything is taxed, he says, to keep the country on a level with great kingdoms in the matter of an army and navy. All kinds of food and every article which the poor need have to submit to a taxation which places them beyond the reach of poverty-stricken citizens. As a consequence, Naples is a home of misery to great masses of people, who have no home to call their own, and are hungry from one year's end to the other.

From Naples the lecturer took his audience with him to Mount Vesuvius, the mountain of destruction, and gave some very fine views of the volcano and its surroundings. The crater was shown, with different views of the mountain of lava, and the cable railroad, by means of which tourists can now visit the crater, without an hour's climb through a mass of petrified lava. The buried ruins of Pompeii, which are now being resurrected, were then visited, and some wonderful views of the articles which have been secured from the excavations were shown. The magnificent streets and buildings of this city, which was buried by Vesuvius seventy-nine years after the birth of Christ, were presented in pictures which were very faithful portraitures of the originals, and Mr. Stoddard described the eruption in forceful language.

The Island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples, was next visited, and the cruelties of the Emperor Tiberius were described when he lived on that beautiful island. The blue grotto, one of the prettiest natural curiosities on the face of the earth, was explored, and the picture of this is one of the finest in the collection. This grotto is the luminous gem of Capri, and is visited by all tourists. From here Mr. Stoddard took his followers on a drifting expedition on the Vesuvian Bay, and with this the lecture closed. It was one of the best ever given here by Mr. Stoddard.

The lecture will be repeated every day this week, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, and to-day and Friday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Single tickets can be secured for the lecture on any day. The second lecture of the course will be delivered for the first time next Monday morning, and the subject will be "Constantinople."

DID NOT KNOW OF THE CERTIFICATE.

Executrix of Francis Skiddy's Estate Looking for Some Bank Stock.

An advertisement in The New-York Times of Sunday, reporting the loss of a certificate for ten shares of the stock of the National Bank of the Republic, issued to Francis Skiddy, has behind it an uncommon story.

Mr. Skiddy died in 1876. The bank had reduced its capital two years previously from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000, but Mr. Skiddy retained the original certificate. Nothing was heard of it after his death. Dividends on it kept accumulating at the bank. When they had run for twenty years the officers of the bank decided to call for the certificate.

Margaret S. Fischer, to whom they applied, as executrix of the estate, had never known of the certificate, nor could she find it among Mr. Skiddy's papers. She now advertises the loss of the certificate, gives notice that she has applied for a new one, and asks any persons interested to show cause by April 6 why the new one should not be issued.

Augustin, the Belgian Embezzler, Held

Henry Augustin, who was arrested on the steamship La Gasgoyne about a week ago, charged with having embezzled 10,000f. while a money-order clerk in the Post Office at Paleseul, Province of Luxembourg, Belgium, was held yesterday by Commissioner Alexander to await the arrival of extradition papers. He confessed his guilt.

Augustin reiterated his statement that his downfall was mainly caused by his passion for gambling, and that he lost 1,200f. at cards during the voyage to this country. He also complains that other employes were advanced over his head, and that this, too, had something to do with his crime.

The First Bishop of Los Angeles.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—The Rev. Joseph Herfall Johnson of Christ Episcopal Church of this city was to-day consecrated first Bishop of Los Angeles, with impressive services, at Christ Church. The Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Bishop of Michigan; the Right Rev. George Worthington, Bishop of Nebraska, and the Right Rev. William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio, were the consecration commission, while the right Rev. Thomas F. Galler, Bishop Coadjutor of Tennessee, delivered the sermon.

ARREST FOLLOWS A DEATH

Butcher Heller of Brooklyn Was Accused by Mrs. Vetter.

THREW MEAT AT HER, SHE SAID

The Truth of the Woman's Ante-Mortem Statement Denied by the Prisoner.

Mrs. Margaretha Vetter, wife of Adolph Vetter, a barber, of 888 Madison Street, Brooklyn, died at her home yesterday morning of peritonitis, due, it is alleged, to her having been struck on the left hip with a ten-pound piece of meat Jan. 25 by Emil Heller, a butcher, of 1,163 Broadway. Heller is now in jail awaiting the result of the inquest, which will be held this morning.

Coroner Nason was notified Sunday night that Mrs. Vetter was at the point of death, and was requested to take her ante-mortem statement. He empaneled a jury and took the woman's dying declaration, which was as follows:

"On the afternoon of Jan. 25 I went to Heller's butcher's shop and asked for meat. Emil Heller waited on me. He gave me a piece of lamb without waiting to hear how much I wanted. The cut was too large, and I refused to take it, as it was of inferior quality. Then he cut me another piece just as large, which I also declined to purchase, for the same reasons. Mr. Heller then got very angry and threatened to break my head with the meat if I did not take it. I turned around to leave the store, and had taken only a few steps in the direction of the door when I was struck on my left hip by something heavy. I looked back and saw the piece of meat which I had declined to take home at my feet on the floor.

"The blow hurt me, but I managed to walk home. Soon afterward I was taken with severe pains. A doctor was called in, and since that time I have been under his care. I gave birth to a child prematurely a week ago. I am positive that it was Heller who hit me with the meat."

Coroner Nason issued a warrant for Heller, who was arrested and locked up. He was arraigned yesterday morning, before the Coroner, and then learned that Mrs. Vetter was dead. He entered a plea of not guilty, when charged with being responsible for the woman's death, and, in default of $5,000 bail, was committed to Raymond Street Jail.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called on Mr. Vetter yesterday, he said:

"There is no doubt whatever that my poor wife died from the effect of the blow she got in the butcher shop. When she came home that evening she laid on the lounge and complained of a pain in her side. When she told me of how Butcher Heller had treated her, Philip Dietz, her uncle, and I went to Heller's shop and demanded an explanation of him. He at once grew abusive and forced me to leave his place. Then some of his men caught hold of Mr. Dietz and threw him out on the sidewalk. That is all the satisfaction we got.

"My wife was a very inoffensive woman, and did nothing that could justify the big butcher's treatment of her. Dr. Julius Hoffman of New-York, who attended my wife, told me that her death was indirectly due to the injuries she had received in Heller's butcher shop."

Mr. Dietz corroborated what Mr. Vetter said about their visit to Heller the night of the alleged assault, and pleaded old age as an excuse for having allowed himself to be so roughly handled in the butcher's shop.

Heller's employes were discussing their employer's arrest when the reporter visited the place yestrday afternoon.

They all denied that Heller had struck Mrs. Vetter.

The Vetter baby is still alive at the home of his father. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral of Mrs. Vetter.

PRINCE BORIS HEIR TO A FRAIL CROWN.

His Conversion to the Orthodox Greek Church Makes Ferdinand a King.

Since Prince Boris, heir to the throne of Bulgaria, Prince of Tirnova, chief of a regiment of infantry, of a regiment of cavalry, and of a regiment of artillery, has been baptized as an Orthodox Greek his father, Ferdinand, has ceased to be only a tolerated King. He is an acknowledged King now, Prince Ferdinand! His master the Sultan, his master the Czar, his masters the other

Prince Boris of Bulgaria.
He Is Heir to the Throne, but Is Only Two Years Old.

sovereigns of Europe, have taken him into their council. If they crush him, they crush a King.

Prince Boris does not know what all this means. He is two years of age, and to his large gray eyes everything is very big and dazzling. There are rows and rows of stars on his father's breast under epaulets that hurt the eyes. There are tall paintings on the walls of the room where he sits for his portrait, on a velvet-cushioned chair, with his hair banged in the style of the children of the English King Edward. His look of amazement may last always. He is only two years old, and it will be some time before he sees that his head is like an orange, and shudders at the thought of Salomé's silver charger.

Bulgaria is still savage. Prince Ferdinand is weak and wicked. There are no refinements of kindness in the land where Stambuloff ruled and was murdered. But Prince Boris's mother will take her son, tenderly, to other lands where he may be taught the sciences, the arts, and literature that polish manners. He will play with missals and images. His little hands will be white and frail, there will be a great deal of reason in his little mind, and when he becomes a King in his turn, if he ever becomes a King, he will know that he is not a type of Bulgaria, and it will be a pity.

Col. Charles M. Terrell Retired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Col. Charles M. Terrell, Assistant Paymaster General, United States Army, is sixty-four years old to-day, and was accordingly placed on the retired list on account of age. Col. Terrell is stationed at San Antonio, Texas. He is a brother of A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey.

More Aid for Mrs. McCartney.

The sad story of Mrs. James J. McCartney, whose husband shot himself in her arms Wednesday morning last, has appealed to the sympathies of out-of-town people. The New-York Times has received and delivered to Mrs. McCartney $5 from Mrs. Colt of the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I.

THE TRICK THAT FAILED.

Mr. Reilly Swallowed Glass—His Condition Serious—Was Drinking Without Using His Hands.

Half a dozen members of the Olympic Club, a semi-Bohemian organization, whose membership includes artists, actors, newspaper men, and the like, were gathered in one of the rooms of the club, at 117 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday morning, speculating as to how long it took to drink a glass of wine. John Reilly, a lawyer, with offices in the Equitable Building, volunteered to drink a glass of the liquid without touching his hands to it. It is performed by holding an edge of the glass between the teeth, and Mr. Reilly had often done the trick. His grip was too firm this time, however, and he had drunk only half of the contents of the glass when it broke.

Mr. Reilly's friends laughed heartily as he blew some small pieces of glass from his mouth. He smiled himself, but suddenly he began to cough. Something tickled his throat, he explained, and he drank a mouthful of water. This seemed to ease him somewhat, but he again coughed, this time violently. His friends, becoming alarmed, imagined the cause.

"I'm afraid I've swallowed a bit of that glass," he said, between coughs. A physician at the clubhouse was immediately called, and could find no symptoms of poisoning, but as Mr. Reilly grew worse an ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital. The surgeon's examination also proved fruitless. Mr. Reilly expressing a desire to be taken to his home, a cab was called, and one of his friends and the physician drove off with him. On the way to his home, at 226 West Thirty-fourth Street, he became much worse, and fears are entertained that more bits of the broken glass had lodged in a part of the intestines.

The Olympic Club is the successor of the Supper Club, which has been out of existence for some time. Its clubhouse was formerly known as the House of All Nations.

SCHOONER ABANDONED AT SEA.

Herman B. Ogden Struck Sunken Wreck in Gale and Swamped—Had Cargo of Coal—Crew All Saved.

Capt. S. R. Gardiner, his wife and six men, of the schooner Herman B. Ogden, were passengers by the Mallory Line Steamship Lampasas, which yesterday arrived from Galveston. The Ogden was abandoned at sea Friday night, and the crew, taking to the boats, were picked up by the Lampasas shortly after they had left their own vessel.

Capt. Gardiner reports that he sailed from Lambert's Point Feb. 20, bound for Charleston, S. C., with 880 tons of coal. On the following day strong northeast winds were encountered, which increased to a hurricane, and the schooner was run under bare poles for six hours. The weather moderated, and Cape Lookout was made at 5 P. M., when the vessel struck a sunken wreck and sprung a dangerous leak. The wind veered to north-northwest, and, making sail, an effort was made to beach the vessel. The pumps were sounded, and it was found that there were eleven feet of water in the hold. Soundings were made which showed that the schooner was in sixteen fathoms of water.

Two boats were lowered, and at 2 A. M. the vessel was abandoned. The boats were kept by the schooner until it was feared that she would go down, and swamp them, then the lines were cast off. The Ogden's forward deck was then under water.

The Lampasas was signaled shortly after daylight, and, ranging near, took the castaways on board and brought them to this port. The rescue was made without difficulty, as the weather was fair at the time.

MAYOR WILL APPROVE THE BILL.

Land to be Acquired for Connecting Central Bridge and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

Senator Guy's bill providing for acquiring lands to connect Central Bridge with the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, to be built in the annexed district, will receive the approval of Mayor Strong.

A public hearing was advertised to take place before the Mayor on this bill yesterday, but nobody appeared either for or against the bill. Engineer Risse represented Commissioner Haffen of the annexed district, and submitted the latest plans and estimates. The bill practically permits the taking of the necessary land in sections for the Concourse. The estimated cost of the land required for the viaduct part of the improvement if secured this year will be about $200,000. The cost of the iron viaduct and roadway leading from Central Bridge to the Grand Boulevard is estimated at $400,000.

The structure will practically be a continuation of the Central Bridge, across the salt marshes southeasterly from Exterior Street. It is proposed to construct the viaduct after artistic designs, with two sidewalks, two central tracks for vehicles, and two tracks for bicycles.

The Guy bill simply provides for the acquisition of the necessary lands. Another bill, providing for the construction of the viaduct itself, will be introduced at this session, and will be pushed by many bicycle people, including many men, who are prominent in the League of American Wheelmen.

THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

Photogravures After Old and Modern Masters Attractively Reproduced.

The Berlin Photographic Company, which has houses in Berlin, London, and Paris, has been established for some time in this city as well, at 14 East Twenty-third Street (Madison Square, South.) It is showing at this establishment a large and exceedingly interesting collection of photographic work of various sorts, but particularly in photogravures, taken directly after the original paintings, of many of the masters, both ancient and modern. In this field, it may be said, the company stands almost unrivaled, obtaining sympathetic and highly artistic effects, printed in brown tones that give a peculiarly colorful effect to the work, recalling strongly the original.

Several albums, containing from one to two dozen pictures, have been published, notably from works by Rembrandt, both in the Cassel Gallery and that in Berlin. While these are published in book form, single prints may also be obtained after any of the pictures as well. A portrait of Sasskia, the painter's wife, is one of the greatest successes wherein the touch, the handling, and the general tonality of the original, are astonishingly well portrayed. There are such other works as "Samson Threatening His Father-in-Law," "The Young Woman at the Window," "The Money Changers," and "St. Paul in Prison."

Among the more modern paintings, there is considerable work by Alma Tadema, including his most recent, "Fortune's Favorite." Here upon the usual marble balcony, the texture of which is remarkable in the rendering, with the delicate blue sea in the distance, sit three women, the one in the centre holding jewels which she has taken from the casket by her side. The faces are beautiful, the disposition of the draperies has that charm of grace and ease of flowing line so characteristic of this gifted man, and throughout the entire composition one feels the joyousness of youth. Technically, the work is all that could be desired, and there is a delicate, crisp effect which is highly decorative. The artist's proofs on Japanese and India paper have been disposed of already. There remain, however, a limited number of India prints. Alma Tadema's "Spring," so popular in last year's Royal Academy, and containing so many figures, is also among the publications of this house. There is, as well, work by Sir Frederic Leighton, including "Perseus and Andromeda," together with the "Greek Girls Playing Ball."

There are works in color, known as fac simile gravures. These are of attractive Italian subjects, German and others. There are large reproductions from the various European galleries after masters modern, and, in particular, a superb Madonna, the one at Darmstadt, by Holbein.

EGLAU INQUEST PUT OFF

Detectives Urged that an Adjournment Be Granted.

ONLY ONE NEW WITNESS ON HAND

Mr. Scheele's Analysis Repudiated by Coroner Fitzpatrick—Important Witnesses Not on the List.

The inquest in the case of Maximilian Eglau, the artist, who was murdered Feb. 10, in the annex building of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, was yesterday adjourned to March 2.

"I had," said Assistant District Attorney Oliver, "excellent reasons for asking for delay. Detective Price is following up what promises to be a solution of the mystery. Then, the evidence is much mixed up. I want to get the witnesses in my office, and have their testimony typewritten, so that I can discard what seems to me useless or unnecessary. I can thus expedite the inquest when it takes place. Price asked me to adjourn the inquest."

"Detective Price," said Coroner Fitzpatrick, "wanted an adjournment, and got it. I do not think that the detectives are any nearer to discovering the murderer than they were two weeks ago. As to the Fitzgerald boys, they are not in my judgment worth troubling about. I have been of this opinion from the start.

"I was afraid," said Detective Price, "that the Coroner would probe too deeply, and so I asked for an adjournment. I think we are on a sure track, but the situation is ticklish, and it would not do to risk the case. I am confident, and expect that what has been done will bear fruit before to-morrow noon."

The list of witnesses summoned for yesterday did not indicate that had the inquest been held the testimony would have been other than that heard by Magistrate Kudlich and the Grand Jury, and which in each case resulted in the discomfiture of the police, who were intent on having the brothers, William Mortimer and James Oscar Fitzgerald, held for the crime.

Such list did not contain the name of Mr. Scheele, who made such a rapid analysis of the scrapings of shoes that the Fitzgeralds may not have worn on the day of the murder, and who reported that he found anaemic blood in the scrapings from William's shoes, which was the same blood as that taken from the place where Eglau lay dead.

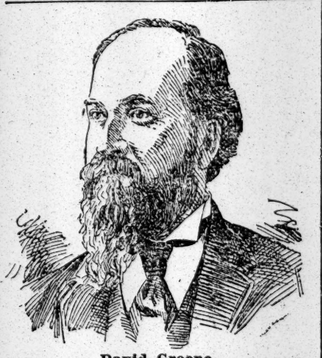
Coroner Fitzpatrick repudiated such analysis as unauthorized by him, and Mr. Oliver said that the responsibility for such action was with Chief Detective O'Brien, who has whatever report Mr. Scheele may have made.

Whether designedly or inadvertently, the list of witnesses was so drawn that, had the inquest taken place, the Fitzgerald boys, but for the forethought of their lawyer and friends, would have been in the worst predicament they have encountered since the murder.

The only witness in alibi called was Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf. Lawyer Isaac Fromme discovered the necessity of forging the chain of alibi before the Coroner's jury, and he went to the Deaf-Mute Institute with James M. Fitzgerald and his three sons, and was allowed to take Supervisor Timothy F. Driscoll down town. Prof. Elmendorf hunted up Restaurant Keeper Korn, at whose place William lunched on the day of the murder, and a friend of the family found a girl, whose name is a secret, who met William as he returned to the institution, at about 12:35 o'clock.

The witnesses regularly summoned were the Fitzgerald boys, Mrs. Eglau, the widow of the murdered man; Mrs. Clara Marsh, the housekeeper of the institution, who

Artist Eglau and His Class.
In the Studio Where the Professor Was Murdered.



David Greene,
Principal of the Institute for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

sent a certificate from Dr. Michaelis that she was too ill to attend; Principal Greene, Secretary Mosenthal, and Treasurer Goldsmith of the Deaf-Mute Institution and Association; Drs. Lebman and Baruch of the Mount Sinai Hospital; Policeman Stone, called in on the day of the murder; Miss J. E. Bennett, supervisor of the institution; Mrs. John B. Zink, daughter of Mr. Eglau, and her husband; Kate Ward, a servant at the institution; Joseph Amesbury, and Carl Presson.

There were, besides, Acting Captain Casey, Detectives Price and Foy, Wardmen Campbell and Farley, and several policemen who have had to do with the case.

The only new witness was Mrs. Marsh, but it was explained that her testimony would be corroborative of that of those who told of the state of affairs in the institution on the day of the murder.

The small Coroner's court was packed solidly with men and women attracted by curiosity an hour before the time set for the inquest. The court can comfortably accommodate about 125 persons, and it was estimated that 300 were present.

With the witnesses named came the mother of the Fitzgerald boys, who was as sunny and calm as if they had been spectators, and Julius Goldman, counsel for the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.

When Coroner Fitzpatrick heard Detective Price's request for delay, he said:

"I don't believe you boys know any more about the murder now than you did on the day the old man was killed, but I suppose I must not stand in your way."

Mr. Oliver made his plea for adjournment, and the Coroner put off the inquest a week. It was said that the date set may not suit, and that a further adjournment may be necessary.

Coroner Fitzpatrick's gauge of the progress made by the police did not appear to be correct when the detectives were watched. As on the two previous days they were active but silent, and an indication of their faith in what they were doing was that they asked no one's opinion as to the crime or any phase of the investigation.

During the afternoon Price and Foye visited Principal Greene and afterward met a photographer, and had the annex building, where the murder was committed, photographed from the northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. All that Price would say of this was:

"Be patient. Wait a bit, and we'll show you something."

Acting Captain Casey said that the detectives could not know anything more about the case than he did, and the latest news he had was a week old and in the possession of the public.

"All hands," he continued, "are working, and we may be rewarded. I believe that Eglau was struck with the wooden pestle as he sat at an easel, and afterward with the shovel."

"The detectives," said an official of the institution, "have discovered something of importance, and take no one of us into their confidence. They stumbled on it, according to what I have been able to discover, and are working so that there will be no miscarriage of justice on the one hand and no harm to any one provided it is ascertained that the discovery is of no value.

"My estimate of the discovery is that they have found some one who either saw part of the struggle between the old man and his murderer, or saw something happen in the building that incriminates some one. As I take it, their informant is one of the boys, who, up to last Friday, kept what he saw a secret. I think that if this is the case, I know the boy, but it would be useless to go to him, as the detectives have not certainly failed to silence him effectually."

It has been maintained by some that the murder did not occur between noon and 1 P. M., but between 1 and 2 P. M., and that Eglau, in causing the pedestal to fall, fell with it, so that the concussion of the pedestal with the floor of the clay modeling room was gentle. Prof. Elmendorf's classroom is on the floor below, and he insists that, if the pedestal had been pushed over, its fall would have been heard in his room.

Principal Greene said last evening, in regard to the opinion that rigor mortis had set in when the body was found, that when he found Eglau he seized his wrist to discover if the pulse beat, and then put his hand over his heart. The body was warm then.

Drs. Lebman and Baruch of the Mount Sinai Hospital, who were summoned to the institution directly after the murder was discovered, declined yesterday to speak of what they had observed in regard to death rigidity. This, they said, was in obedience to instructions from the police.

No one was under surveillance at the Deaf-Mute Institution last night. Principal Greene said that the boys Wolfe and Pfandler were free to go anywhere and would not be followed. After dark, however, in accordance with the rules, if they went out they would be required to have an escort. Pfandler had received the institution's prize for good behavior two years in succession. Their comrade Eck visited them and the other boys on Sunday. There appeared, Mr. Greene said, no reason to believe the story that the testimony offered in alibi for him was false.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS STRIKE

Employers Say that the Men's Grievances Are Imaginary—Firms that Are Affected.

The strike of the lithographic artists began yesterday morning, as had been decided by their Executive Committee. This committee, however, gave the employers another opportunity to come to terms, and sent them a circular saying that they would have until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Among the large firms affected by the strike in this city are the American Lithographic Company, Sackett & Wilhelms, the Gray Lithographing Company, Julius Bien & Co., George Schlegel, the Brett Lithograph Company, and Louis Newman.

At the office of the J. Ottman Lithographing Company, Mr. Blum, the Secretary, said that the firm employed about seventy lithographic artists, and that only about one-half of them had gone out on strike. No complaints had been made by the men employed by the firm. Circulars came in very often, but no notice was taken of them, as the firm did not know the men who signed them. On Saturday evening the lithographic artists in the employ of the firm had resolved not to strike, but later on the artists had a general meeting, and the strike was ordered.

Mr. Blum added that the artists worked forty-eight hours a week, but wanted to work forty-four. It was not true that wages had been going down. They were as high as ever, and ranged between $10 and $100 a week, according to the skill and industry of the man.

The Executive Committee said the lithographic artists in other cities had also struck.

CHRYSOPRASE FOUND IN CALIFORNIA.

A Rich Lode of the Valuable Mineral in Tulare County.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—A rich lode of chrysoprase, a rare specimen of chalcedony, a translucent variety of quartz of great value, has been discovered by Curatro Wilcomb of the Park Museum, in Tulare County.

Chrysoprase in its perfect state has hitherto only been found in Siberia, and there only in small quantities. An inferior grade is obtained in Vermont. Recently a Mr. Braverman discovered beautiful specimens of the gem in Tulare County, and forwarded them to Tiffany of New-York.

The jeweler promptly notified him to send on all he could secure, as the specimens received were of the finest quality, and when cut for mounting would bring from $50 to $100 each. Mr. Braverman disclosed his find to Curator Wilcomb, who visited the spot, and together they unearthed a rich vein of the stone.

Should it turn out as anticipated it will result in the development of a new and unique industry in California mineralogy.

To Care for Van Cortlandt Mansion.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, have been intrusted by the Park Board with the custody of the Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park.

To Take a Trip to Bermuda.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott and Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Turner are to start for a two weeks' trip to Bermuda next Saturday.

Col. Waring in Washington.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring was in Washington yesterday on business.

WHERE VICE FLOURISHES

Additional List of Foul Rear Tenements in New-York City.

HEAVY DEATH RATE AMONG CHILDREN

Shelter from the Police Found in These Disease-Breeding Homes by the Criminal Classes.

MANY OF THE HOUSES OWNED BY WOMEN

Over 50,000 Persons Living in About 2,500 of These Old and Rickety Death Traps.

The annihilation of the rear tenements of New-York City would remove some of the worst menaces to the physical and moral health of the citizens of the metropolis.

Most of these tenements are veritable centres for the propagation of vice and disease. From them come consumption, diphtheria, and malignant fevers, as well as human beings whose whole moral nature has been warped and twisted until they have little hope for themselves and little regard for the rights of their fellows.

Rear tenements abound below Fifty-ninth Street. Owners of property, regardless of the health of their tenants, have taken up all the available space in the interior of many blocks, and have put rear tenements against their front tenements, and almost against the rear tenements of other owners. Repairs are never made, if it is possible to escape from them. The stairs of these buildings are rickety, creaking with every step. The walls are covered with dirt, and all sorts of bad odors greet the nostrils of the dwellers. Sunlight seldom, if ever, penetrates any of the windows. The houses are foul, dark, dangerous for those who are unable to live in better places.

Houses of this character are the last resort of poverty-stricken men and women. When sickness, lack of work, or other causes have impoverished them so that they are unable to live in one of the crowded and sufficiently miserable front tenements, they move their families into rear tenements, and there huddle in one or two comfortless rooms, surrounded by darkness and disease.

Driven to desperation by such surroundings, children living in rear tenements seem to take naturally to vice. They become outlaws, and often find protection from the police in the dark rooms of these places.

Over 50,000 men, women, and children live in the 2,500 or more rear tenements in this city. The average number of persons to each teement is about twenty, but often there are as many as seventy-five persons crowded into one of these houses. The death rate among children is sometimes as high as 292 in 1,000. The deaths from consumption and kindred diseases are very much greater in the rear tenements than in any other class of houses.

The rear tenements are also fire traps. They are so close to each other that it is very easy for fire to spread from one to another. They are also very difficult of approach by the firemen. They have no fire escapes worthy of the name, and would be death traps in case of a large fire.

All the rear tenements are very old. The law has prohibited their erection for over ten years. The newly settled districts are almost free from them. One-half of these houses are owned by men and women who live in the front tenements. About one-third are owned by women, many of whom have inherited the property from fathers and husbands.

A partial list of the

WEST BROADWAY—Continued.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
852	C. Carreau	17
854	C. Carreau	18
421	H. S. Moore estate	20
423	H. S. Moore estate	22
425	H. S. Moore estate	20
430	Amos Eno	15
432	Amos Eno	12
434	Amos Eno	18
436	Amos Eno	18
500	James Campbell	18
540	Jacob Weeks	22
542	Daniel Lord	22
544	Daniel Lord	51

AVENUE A.

13	George W. Folsom	..
34	George Greenwald	..
44	Charles Weiss	..
49	Margaret Boulon	..
51	John Engler	..
52	E. J. H. Tamsen	..
53	Louis Reusch	..
54	Mrs. J. Mendel	..
55	Mrs. Moniger	..
65	Mrs. K. Rupke	..
66	Charles Farenkhoff	..
67	Mrs Ruske	..
69	Gustav Rheiman	..
87	Mrs. S. Drill	..
135	Mrs. P. Levins	48
137	Mrs. P. Levins	51
139	J. Frankenthal	47
147	Mrs. M. Ran	22
149	J. Markert	48
153	Daniel Goldner	37
180	G. Kammerer	36
182	A. Wereheimer	37
184	H. Genslinger	37
203	S. Jacobs	43
205	L. Schwoerer	31
207	Mrs. E. Beck	24
214	C. Roesen	22
216	J. Hornish	17
218	H. Schumacher	31
226	William Klumpf	31
254	William Hinklen	22
256	William Hinklen	18
265	Maggie Zwick	15
267	P. J. Schlotterbeck	12
269	L. Rosenman	7
300	William Lambe	9
1,400	J. Hoffman	13

AVENUE B.

5	John McNulty	21
7	Rachel Strauss	43
6	M. Vane	..
60	David Oppenheim	..
62	Mr. Kellner	..
80	Rosie and Sarah Pesach	..
65	Folsom estate	22
131	Peter Gorth	12
203	Andrew Reyher	13
205	Carl Hense	15
207	William Muller	17

AVENUE C.

25	Adolph Matzke	46
27	Victoria Bermann	32
29	Barbara Sopp	23
40	Moritz Kosvuan	28
73	F. W. Hahn	25
75	F. W. Hahn	19

AVENUE D.

4	Frank Stock	52
11	Charles Young	14
23	Samuel Green	32
80	Elizabeth Burger	9
101	Charles Bardis	30
103	Amelia Bear	14

FIRST AVENUE.

5	Daniel Huber	..
7	Daniel Huber	..
9	Daniel Huber	..
10	George Rothman	..
36	C. Schurig	..
149	L. Knull	31
169	Peter Eagan	15
181	G. Clarke	34
185	G. B. Hunt	34
195	J. Foley	17
243	Edmund Roch	15
76	W. G. Weymann	11
491	Michael Myer	18
365	Rachel Halpern	7
399	Frank Starr	21
401	Jacob C. Lewis	16
414	Frank Keck	22
418	George Spindler	16
1,312	Gustav Busch	8
1,489	Mr. Altmeyer	11
1,695	Charles Hechler	10

SECOND AVENUE.

26	G. F. Johnsen	..
28	G. F. Johnsen	..
30	Lohst & Scholemann	..
32	Mrs. Drost	..
593	Annie Cassidy	39
595	Annie Cassidy	12
692	Katz & Co	29
694	Katz & Co	27
740	Henry Strauss	30
1,073	Frank Leschorn	11

THIRD AVENUE.

571	L. T. Reed	17
609	Mary McGuire	16
861	John Davis	31
2,211	G. Anthony	10
3,012	Fred Kurtz	14

SIXTH AVENUE.

86	M. Mathews	21

SEVENTH AVENUE.

307	Sire Brothers	6
309	Sire Brothers	3
331	Mrs. Petty	11
345	Margaret Neuklirk	10
391	Mrs. Elizabeth Hafner	9
393	Mrs. Elizabeth Hafner	21
394	H. V. Meade	9
395	J. Meyer	9
431	Mrs. Josephy	22
552	W. F. Gollchius	9
554	W. F. Gollchius	18
823	F. E. Johnson	18
844	Mr. Lewis	26

EIGHTH AVENUE.

462	Anne Roosevelt	9
464	J. R. Burnett	19
468	Hulbert Peck	17
642	Mr. Gillmore	6
686	Patrick Kiernan	..

NINTH AVENUE.

114	John Barns	9
121	David Mahoney	8
135	Joseph Caporale	77
258	J. A. O'Reilly	12
452	C. Sander	8
485	Mrs. Sunderer	9
527	Leopold Leuht	16
551	Carroll Cummins	4
771	Mary Kumpf	30
776	Charles Martin	14
787	Franker Werner	17
797	Charles Hoffman	25
789	Charles Hoffman	11

TENTH AVENUE.

284	Frederick Shanenberg	20
308	James Brooks	22
443	F. & W. Barrer	8
445	John Hardy	10

ELEVENTH AVENUE.

730	Edward Berger	26
688	Maria Stants	23

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

1,848	Thomas Baily	16

COLUMBUS AVENUE.

70	Frederick W. Stubbs	18

VANDERBILT AVENUE.

1,881	Hugh N. Camp	17
1,883	Hugh N. Camp	21

WEST THIRD STREET.

131	John Bolston	14

WEST FOURTH STREET.

149	Waldorf Pell	41
186	Michael Callanan	10

WEST TENTH STREET.

244	F. W. Haight	38

WEST ELEVENTH STREET.

33	J. Burnham	19
47	Lowther Estate	30
249	J. Baldsperger	20
272	Adam Apple	58
323	George Stewart	9
325	John Schlosser	18
326	Thomas Birkle	11
334	Samuel Todd	8
340	Patrick Anderson	11

LITTLE TWELFTH STREET.

13	James Barnes	29
15	Mr. Hashnerfeld	28

WEST TWELFTH STREET.

269	John T. West	15
271	John T. West	19
861	Thomas Mulleny	13
857	Thomas Mulleny	25

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.

204	Robert Hoki	12
206	Robert Hoki	15
211	James F. Bragg	25
220	Burnham & Van Vleit	6
222	M. Hooper	10
225	S. Cohen	17
253	J. Rosenbaum	20
255	J. Rosenbaum	22

WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.

111	Thomas Baker	31
113	John McGrath	31
115	John McGrath	27
237	Adolf Sussman	28

WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.

111	William Tracey	..
113	William Moneypenny	14
112	James Baker	29
115	Samuel Longstreet	13
117	Samuel Longstreet	12
119	Samuel Longstreet	17
121	Samuel Longstreet	21
123	Samuel Longstreet	12
125	Samuel Longstreet	14
127	Samuel Longstreet	14
129	Samuel Longstreet	17
212	Carsen Henken	32
213	F. Schanivald	33
214	C. Velinger	11
220	Elizabeth Hall	13
222	D. Schenwouskl	35
225	D. Schenwouskl	22
230	Kate Peters	28
232	John Eggers	13
257	W. Cudlipp	25
408	Patrick McGlory	31

WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.

105	Samuel Apple	14
112	Samuel Jayne	12
114	Mary Dolan	12
134	Mary Bermingham	14
136	Henry Feldman	15
218	Mary Mulholland	14
220	Mary Bahr	14
224	Mary Stanley	15
248	William Avery	45
250	William Avery	46
250	George Kenney	23
829	Daniel Murphy	27
850	Mary Burnham	21
405	William Mead	22

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.

156	Weeks estate	41
158	Weeks estate	47
214	Samuel White	7
214	Samuel White	7
214	Samuel White	10, 11, 6, 9
219	J. Bedford	27
220	Edward Thompson	30
222	Edward Thompson	31
224	George Kenley	42
226	George Kenley	101

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—Continued.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
230	George Kenley	74
233	J. Boyle	31
244	Mary Forsyth	18
255	James Moore	19
320	David McAdam	14
431	William Lee	39
436	John Drew	31
455	Charles Engel	22
456	Mary Carr	30
457	James Lennon	17
458	John Felton	7

WEST NINETEENTH STREET.

114	Bernard Fellman	10
116	Bernard Altman	19
118	Bernard Altman	19
121	Henry Beekman	10
122	William Blair	17
123	Henry Beekman	21
126	David Butler	14
127	John Schaffer	13
128	Edward Janson	23
130	E. Janson	23
129	W. Blair	18
132	E. Janson	23
131	W. Blair	21
134	Peter Hagen	25
136	Peter Hagen	21
138	Andrew Sussmann	16
140	Thomas McCarthy	39
141	Martin Munch	13
142	Mary McCarthy	13
144	Mary Williams	37
217	William Kehner	44
262	Peter Bammann	24
414	Thomas Page	11

WEST TWENTIETH STREET.

114	Simpson, Crawford & Simpson	15
210	Louis Locks	24
236	Herman Smith	16
232	H. Williams	31
302	Michael Smith	(14) 11
305	Herman Brothers	11
309	Joseph Corbitt	20
307	Joseph Corbitt	31
311	Joseph Corbitt	27
317	James Brady	21
319	Susan Skinner	18
337	Andrew Soubineous	30

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

145	E. A. Hammond	..
147	A. Hart	..
201½	Francis Stullmeyer	..
506	John L. Miller	..

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

155	Patrick O'Donnel	..
313	Mrs. R. Walsh	..
315	Patrick Dunn	..
317	Patrick Dunn	..
321	George Beck	..
323	Hugh Rogers	..
340	Joseph Corbitt	..
349	Andrew Shanny	..
357	Alexander Wallace	..
407	John Boyd	..
409	Hugh McMahon	..
411	Hugh McMahon	..
415	Mary Reppke	..
432	Mary Geagan	..
435	William Barry	..
436	John Caus	..
437	Mary Geagan	..
439	Mary Geagan	..

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

142	Thomas F. Kaughran	..
336	John McKeon	..
338	John McKeon	..
340	John McKeon	..
342	John McKeon	..
344	John McKeon	..
350	Samuel Renolds	..
358	Mary Graff	..
360	Mary Graff	..
408	Joseph Corbitt	..
502	Mamie Burns	..
163	A. Meheimer	14
231	Henry Cook	17
235	Jacob Braddish	12
239	Frank McGoey	13
327	Thomas Hughes	20
329	J. Corbit & Co	21
339	J. L. Hamilton	8
353	John Deegan	7
425	Charles O'Donnell	10
514	Thomas O'Donnell	12
459	Charles Schwank	20
521	Mary E. Byrne	12
523	Mary E. Byrne	13

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

117	Isaac Harris	22
125	H. C. Rovery	16
127	Joseph Levy & Son	10
129	Joseph Levy & Son	18
145	Joseph Levy & Son	8
141	Thomas Cunningham	10
153	Myer Sire	18
155	Myer Sire	23
157	Myer Sire	17
159	Myer Sire	15
210	Ames & Co	10
223	Minnie Lauth	20
225	Joseph Levy & Son	22
236	Edward Gridley	8
242	Joseph Levy & Son	13
311	Frank McCabe	11
316	Margaret Kenny	12
320	John Schafer	8
322	Jane Ferguson	10
324	E. H. Slocum	10
326	Fred Pfeffer	13
328	Mrs. J. H. Matthews	17
447	J. Stackpole	9
449	W. H. Barrett	21
451	A. G. Gildersleeve	12
452	Samuel Phillip	9
506	Mary Fennerty	12
508	Mary Fennerty	4
509	Mary Foster	9
510	Henry Renneman	5
527	James Fitzgerald	4
514	George Blatt	24
516	Kate Campbell	12

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

141	Thomas A. Steele	23
139	Eugene Dennison	12
143	Magdalena Halm	17
150	Myer Sire	25
152	Myer Sire	17
154	Myer Sire	18
211	Thomas & Eckerson	16
217	P. F. Callahan	12
219	J. Corbit & Co	12
221	Bella Cunningham	14
222	Herman Baur	13
224	Lawrence Richard	12
226	Ellen McCool	16
228	W. M. Moran	19
230	T. F. Kaughran	15
248	D. Ahern	..
252	John Raehan	14
254	John Raehan	12
430	Andrew Himmell	20
441	Kate Butler	4
442	Mary Mallen	25
443	Peter Eyres	9
444	W. Mansfield	9
446	Mary Mallen	21
448	James Smith	13
504	Margaret Geary	5
507	J. F. Ricker	8
511	August Kriete	5
519	Geoghegan & Co	7

WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

142	Stephen T. Hart	15
210	Sophia Kasavan	8
212	Sophia Kasavan	11
218	James Halliday	24
228	Henrietta Holzderber	16
230	Henrietta Holzderber	15
236	Amos Spring	14
404	John Fitzgerald	26
406	Mrs. Isabella Williams	8
408	O'Reilly estate	11
410	Rebecca Longs	12
412	William Odenheimer	20
414	Eben Shufeldt	14
416	J. Corbet & Son	6
418	Arthur Hagan	8
430	H. V. Meade & Co	18
520	Richard Parkhurst	14
522	Charles Minchin	12
528	Richard Parkhurst	12
532	Isaac Potter	4
538	Pocher & Co	16
542	Bernard Biglin	15
544	Thomas Whalen	13
207	Mary Welfrich	22
207	Mrs. W. Brown	8
211	J. R. McCoy	6
213	J. R. McCoy	9
215	John Karst	17
217	Kate Greig	19
225	Joseph Levy	11
237	Agnes Cowen	10
239	J. J. Bowes	6
241	John Karst	11
243	Hyman Israel	29
403	Alfred Acker	8
403	Alfred Acker	21
509	Mary Dengler	14
511	John J. Brennan	15
513	Ellen Delaney	13
515	Phillips estate	19
529	James Harper	12

WEST THIRTIETH STREET.

111	John McManus	10
113	John McManus	4
115	St. Philip's Church	15
133	Duff & Conger	33
141	Mrs. H. Ahrens	12
204	Adam Rhein	14
206	John Klein	7
208	Albert Adams	13
210	Albert Adams	14
214	Mrs. C. Blehn	27
216	Mrs. Adams	25
218	William M. Wilson	19
227	George Henlett	4
229	Peter Kuhn	10
231	Miss Kate Carroll	8
249	James Selleck	15
255	M. Fitzsimmons	8
257	Mrs. Kate Roth	14
305	William Green	8
307	——	8
427	Robert Greacen	15
429	Henrietta Witchens	18
518	Giusseppe Tagliabue	4

WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

127	Peter Fischer	12
134	J. J. Wigger	22
145	O. R. Cauchois	17
147	Mrs. John Wagner	10
158	Julia Berg	14
227	J. Muldoon	17
247	George N. Phillips	14
249	Oswald Gaesteger	26
251	Caroline Stinson	8
404	John Burns	11
416	John Pappa	9
426	James Power	11
430	M. Canning	11
432	John McElroy	11
434	John McNaughton	16
438	John Mulvaney	10
439	Robert Greacen	20
440	Mrs. Wessell	8
442	Mrs. Bowers	19

WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

145	L. T. Lehmeyer	17
145	L. T. Lehmeyer	19
145	L. T. Lehmeyer	14
210	M. L. Buttle	15
217	Hulbert Peck	22
219	Hulbert Peck	12
220	John Banzer	14
238	H. V. Meade	22
240	Mary Eigner	8
242	E. Uhrlehs	23
243	William Rogers Morgan	41
244	John Little	11
246	Daniel Rath	12
248	Michael Kaber	11
250	J. Herns	11
252	Stephen Roeser	15
254	Stephen Roeser	11
409	J. J. Tobin	4

WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET—Continued.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
411	J. J. Tobin	11
413	J. J. Tobin	6
415	J. J. Tobin	5
416	Fred Engel	18
417	Mrs. Cassidy	10
418	Fred Engel	21
419	J. J. Tobin	8
420	Mrs. Quinn	21
421	Mrs. Bache	14
422	Mrs. Cunningham	8
434	Mary F. Healey	9
437	George Raymond	8
440	Mrs. Barbieri	6
441	Thomas Bergin	14
442	Thomas & Eckerson	8
444	Thomas & Eckerson	6
450	Ann Cox	17
555	Mrs. Heyman	14
557	Fisher & Shaw	10

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

108	J. H. Greve	10
229	James Wright	25
231	James Wright	14
239	William B. Pettit	17
241	William B. Pettit	38
243	William B. Pettit	32
245	William B. Pettit	40
405	Isaac Bawden	5
421	John Fleming	14
429	Mrs. Barthing	31
433	Hugh Gallagher	30
437	H. V. Meade	24
510	David Wilson	6
512	David Wilson	10

WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

215	J. G. Lindeman	14
217	J. G. Lindeman	33
219	J. G. Lindeman	16
237	John Richtenwald	10
247	William Schoenfeld	12
249	Catherine Meninger	13
251	M. J. Scanlon	9
255	Peter Schwagirl	14
259	William Schaab	9
261	Ludwig Bauman	10
319	Mrs. S. Tischorne	11
345	J. Corbitt	8
347	L. J. Siskind	9
365	Lippman & Deutsch	31
411	Frank McCabe	21
413	Hy. Zrulch	16
415	Charles Schirer	10
431	H. Hayes	9
449	George Peipor	12
234	J. Wilson	22
236	Mrs. Castaigne	24
238	S. Gattman	6
244	Nicholas Michael	15
246	Regina Schaffner	13
248	Louis Wagner	6
250	H. V. Meade	14
256	Adolph Winkelhorst	10
260	Henry Meyer	10
262	Mary Force	4
416	Ann Logan	16
418	J. Pappa	8
420	John Gruber	6
422	Edward Gleason	11
426	A. M. Robinson	18
432	Josephine Feeney	11
458	J. Miller	9
536	Thomas Crowthers	10

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

205	Mary Brady	15
312	Valentine Hattemer	18
314	Bernard & Co	12
343	James O. West	13
345	James O. West	12
412	Elizabeth Schneers	12
417	Mrs. Laux	11
415	Christina Schroetje	14
428	John Sozirs	9
430	John Sozirs	40
431	J. N. Gerlach	13
436	Mr. Gruber	9
437	Mrs. Born	6
440	Mr. Becker	18
441	Leonard Fussner	16
443	C. Moller	22

WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.

243	Mrs. Dittner	10
319	E. Long	10
339	P. Held	13
349	Burnham Vanvleit	13
351	John Fulton	28
352	Mrs. Schielein	17
421	T. C Lyman	16
424	Mrs. Goetler	24
427	Mrs. Dorting	23
433	Mrs. Shank	29
449	Mr. Grasmuch	56
451	Caroline Brice	13
511	Mrs. H. Greenthaldt	20

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.

326	H. Junghaus	17
328	Mrs. L. Wagner	23
338	Mrs. Wenner	29
341	Mrs. Smuck	43
342	Fannie Paletsche	12
344	Mrs. Bischoff	17
346	J. Kern	18
348	Matthew Lutz	19
350	Henry Aerend	29
407	Mrs. Federoll	24
412	Owen Gilfeather	22
413	John Wagner	16
419	Mr. Ongrick	17
423	Charles Martin	31
427	Miss I. Kress	6
438	Martin Scherb	15
443	Joseph Smith	23
445	Joseph Smith	32
508	Mary White	15

WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.

305	Philip Fisher	12
317	Miss Strover	17
319	Mr. Kohler	4
321	C. Hoffman	18
323	Catherine Schmuck	16
329	Henry Stube	31
331	Henry Stube	33
333	George Leopold	4
337	Catherine Schmuck	9
339	Catherine Schmuck	19
341	Catherine Schmuck	31
351	Catherine Schmuck	15
425	Martin Yohmann	19
427	Herman Wohrman	16
429	L. & K. Unrick	29
431	Henry Bullwinkel	31
453	R. Stackpool	11
525	Bernard Ward	15
312	Miss Asher	15
340	Mrs. C. Schmuck	21
342	Charles Fessler	32
344	Charles Fessler	27
346	Charles Fessler	33
348	John Schryer	42
350	Mrs. Martling	19
416	John Steffens	31
418	George Beach	6
438	Joseph Becker	4

WEST FORTIETH STREET.

213	Eliza Finck	7
339	Charles Brunet	17
403	William Malloy	12
405	William Malloy	13
443	Theodore Killean	8
445	Michael McCormack	18
447	Henry Cramer	15
300	Isidore Kempner	27
302	Richard Stackpool	35
304	John Jenney	23
320	William Ewers	31
326	Mrs. G. Bonner	10
420	George Gebhard	17
422	Mrs. M. Bracke	14
426	Mrs. G. K Fischer	26
428	Mrs. C. Bear	20
444	Harry Byrnes	9
448	H. Bullwinkel	26
454	S. Kaughman	13
456	E. L. Boggs	10
522	Christine Harre	15

WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.

243	H. A. Brunkie	15
317	John Hayse	15
319	Spitz & Hensel	17
325	Mrs. S. M. Slater	21
327	Joseph Bennett	15
329	C. Kalterbach	10
330	Thomas Farrell	11
335	M. Fitzsimons	9
337	B. Hartmann	12
339	Mrs. A. Meikle	14
340	Lanier estate	15
341	Mrs. A. Meikle	18
342	Lanier estate	17
344	Lanier estate	11
346	Lanier estate	13
347	John D. Foust	10
349	John D. Foust	10
353	Sidney Phillips	16
423	M. Gillmore	45
439	John Scholl	14
440	John Wettje	10
442	John Wettje	15
444	Sophia Williams	9
446	Sophia Williams	15
448	Louise Rummel	17
542	V. Loewer	21

WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.

319	Alfred P. Price	19
321	Alfred P. Price	21
323	Eugene P. Peyser	9
444	John N. Desel	15
446	Charles Kerrigan	15
533	Michael McCormack	19
551	Unrich Brothers	29
561	Pauline Dastler	22
625	Charles Martin	17

WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.

310	Mr. Miller	11
341	Alexander Mitchell	12
343	T. Eckerson	10
349	Mrs. C. Brennan	6
351	Mr. Downey	9
353	Mr. Downey	7
354	Rose Heart	10
459	Mrs. McMullin	7
510	John Jacgler	10
519	Mrs. Rose Kear	9
535	Henry Herbert	18
543	George Cramer	15

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

309	John Breen	22
311	John Blackwood	21
313	John Blackwood	15
315	Eliza Dobson	9
321	Jacob Beck	13
323	Mr. Rudolph	18
330	William Ward	17
331	H. Kellerburg	6
337	H. Kellerburg	22
343	Lauer estate	2
345	Lauer estate	7
352	John A. Kemper	10
354	William F. Printzinger	18
407	Sarah Ellis	12
455	Jacob Brown	14
508	William McCormack	5
510	Seagrist estate	3
512	Hattie Schlamp	6
514	Amiel Herbert	10
520	William Bradley	20
542	W. & E. Kearney	19
555	L. Freund	22
557	Mrs. G. Georgeis	12

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

350	C. Bade	13
352	Joseph Kraus	6
354	L. Bendix	13
424	Frank Siegler	12
428	Mrs. Pauline Samck	9
442	George Welker	16
443	John Hullings	9
448	Charles Martin	13
513	James Schmidlepp	19
515	Mrs. Henderson	17

WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.

414	John Carroll	8
416	Henry Moore	5

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
261	Ernest Wehncke	17
263	Ernest Wehncke	12
349	Richard Kruse	21
537	Joseph Lamle	10
530	William H. Ewald	9
532	William H. Ewald	11
534	Mrs. C. York	18
610	Louis Schneider	14

WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.

338	Henry Ahrens	29
340	George F. Hartmann	8
414	Christian Diederich	17
421	Margaret Schmitt	11
423	John Wohlman	18

WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.

143	Edward Morrison	27
405	Charles Martin	10
407	Charles Martin	11
409	Charles Martin	11
421	George Spiher	11
422	Theodore Flemmer	4
431	Jacob Karl	21
443	Daniel Young	12
444	George Smith	23
604	Jayne & Co	25
124	Mrs. M. Risane	23
415	Frank Grundman	12

WEST FIFTIETH STREET.

363	John Burke	11
366	Martin Singer	10
404	Ambrose Siegmund	9
406	Catharine Karl	12
408	Catharine Karl	9
413	Peter Hank	29
429	Baldwin Kay	10
433	J. Mangrief	17
435	J. Mangrief	24
437	Louis Jackel	18
439	John Sweetling	35
441	Otto Ossenkopf	39
532	Frances Duffy	9
126	Francis McCabe	7

WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.

504	Stephen Shumel	24
522	Ellis Brindley	9
524	Kate Mentin	36
545	C. Mull	11
546	John B. Suffer	13
548	William Esselburn	13
550	Herman Esselburn	13
551	Edward D. Lury	11
552	Herman

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Increased Speculation and Prices Higher.

DECREASED SUPPLY AND BETTER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Lower—Cotton Easier—Coffee Higher.

There was an increase in the grain speculation, and prices were higher on the decreased supplies, better cables, and firmer Western markets, while local shorts covered freely. Provisions were lower, but failed to attract speculation. Cotton was unsettled and irregular, with an easy close. Coffee dull and higher, with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80	@	80¼
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	26	@	26½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37	@	37¼
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.90	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@		..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.50	@	10.75
Lard, Western steam	5.70	@	..
Beef, family	12.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21	@	..
Sugar, granulated	5	@	5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¼@		13¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@		10¾
Copper, lake	10.75	@	11.00
Lead	3.17½@		3.22½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and firm at 1@1¼c advance, due to decreased stocks and visible supply, with the West higher, good export demand, better cables, and free local covering. Spot was in better export demand at 1c advance. Sales, 242,000 bushels, including to shippers 224,000 bushels No. 4 Northern, Duluth, and 18,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4¾c over May, free on board, afloat, steamer this week; the trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 71½c, elevator....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 4½@4¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½@4¾c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 40,794 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 43,404 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 3,359 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 509,293 bushels, or to 3,717,806 bushels, (146,018 bushels contract red and 1,072,008 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 241,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 917,000 bushels, or to 65,010,000 bushels, against 79,476,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at ⅝c advance, following the West, with stocks decreased and a loss of 800,000 bushels on passage.... Spot was dull at ¼@½c advance. Sales, 17,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms, and 9,000 bushels steamer yellow at 37¾c, delivered.... Receipts, 13,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 60,681 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 388,187 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 75,872 bushels, or to 351,360 bushels, (33,664 bushels No. 2 and 37,015 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 444,000 bushels, or to 11,516,000 bushels, against 12,969,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were ¼@⅝c higher and very dull, with the West firmer, and following cash oats. Spot was fairly active and ¼c higher, with a firm close....Sales, 74,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27@27¼c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white at 26½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27¾c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26@26¾c; No. 3, 25¼c for 9,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 23½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27¼c; track mixed, 24½@26½c; track white, 27@29c for 52,000 bushels....Receipts, 85,200 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 92,644 bushels, or to 1,129,084 bushels, (437,247 bushels No. 2 white and 239,772 bushels No. 2).....The visible supply shows a decrease of 38,000 bushels, or to 6,918,000 bushels against 6,772,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@..	73½
March	..	@..	73⅝
May	1,685,000	71 7-16@72 5-16	72½
June	..	@..	71¾
July	720,000	71½@71⅞	71¾
Total	2,405,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@..	37½
May	110,000	36⅜@36¾	36⅜
July	25,000	37⅜@37¾	37½
Total	135,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@..	26½
March	15,000	25¾@25¾	25¾
May, No. 2 white	10,000	25⅞@26	26
February	..	@..	27¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—There was a steadier feeling with wheat, but the day's business was light.... Sales, 10,075 bbls, including of city mills, 3,175 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra at quotations: 2,500 bbls Spring patents, $3.60@$3.75; 1,000 bbls No. 1 Winter, $2.85, and 300 bbls do, $2.85@$2.90....Arrivals, 11,295 bbls and 11,212 sacks; exports, 4,980 bbls and 57,498 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 67,995 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@2.50; No. 2, $2.50@2.85; No. 1, $2.75@3.10; clears, $3.25@3.65; straights, $3.65@3.75; white wheat, straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@4.10; city patents, $4.20@4.35; city clears, $4.10@4.25; city extras, $3.35@3.40; city supers, $3.15@3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Steady and quiet. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Moderately active and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@2.10; white do, $2@2.35; brewers' meal, 85@90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 74c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75o for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no especial variation to the market for the day. There were several small orders for good off yellow, from exporters, at 25c, but that grade was scarce, and as it would mean the selling of prime oil, the rate was declined. Good off yellow and prime were essentially at 25c bid and 25½c asked; perhaps small lots of prime would bring 25½c, free on board. There was a lot of 200 bbls good off sold at 25¼c, free on board. For March delivery, 25c was bid for prime, and 25½c asked. The English demand was not above 24½c for good off, and above that price was on Mediterranean account. The taking of the several thousands of barrels last week for export was immaterial as affecting the position here, considering the large stocks, while there were no signs of anxious interest from abroad, even at inside figures. Crude in barrels here had been sold at 21c, but closed with 21c bid. At the South the recent decline here had brought out no especial urging of holdings, and very little was only now and then a small lot could be obtained at 17½c, with most of the holdings at from 18c and above. LINSEED OIL was at firm prices, on moderate demand; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and steady at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 24.—Oil opened and highest, $1.33; lowest and closed, $1.30. Standard's price, $1.33.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The outside buying interest continued of a narrow character, and the general movement of supplies was in unsatisfactory volume, while prices closed down about 10 points for pork, 2½@5 points for lard, and 2½@5 points for bacon. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 22,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,733 bbls pork, 7,896,196 lb lard, and 11,052,135 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,899 bbls pork, 10,053,712 lb lard, and 11,439,080 lb bacon.

LARD—The West was steady at the opening, but became weak on the general dullness and decline for hogs, and closed 2½@5 points off for the day, with February closing at 5.40c; May at 5.55@5.60c, closing at 5.55@5.57½c; July at 5.70@5.75c, closing at 5.70c. Here there was hardly material demand; a lot of 100 tcs cash sold at 5.72½c, closing at 5.70c. May option was nominal at 5.85c. City steam was easy; sales of 100 tcs at 5@5.10c. Refined was slow. Continental at 6c. South American at 6.25c. Compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a moderate export business at about steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. At the West the dragging speculation and weak hog market sent prices down 10@12½c, closing easy, with February at $9.80, nominal; May was at $9.92½@$10.07½, closing at $9.95@$9.97½; July at $10.12½@$10.25, closing at $10.12½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The trading in short ribs at the West was slack, with the opening market 2½ points down, followed by an advance of 5 points to react, and closing easy at 2½@5 points decline for the day, with February closing at 5.05c. May was at 5.20@5.27½c, closing at 5.20c bid; July at 5.30@5.37½c, closing at 5.30c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was an unsettled, weak market, with slack demands; sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5c. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5@5¼c; 10 lb average, 5⅜c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—Trading was very moderate, while prices were about steadily held. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was little buying interest, while prices were unsettled and favoring buyers; quoted at $14.50@$15 here, and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were rather easy in price. Bacon 5¾@5¾c; 190 lb at 5½@5¾c; 160 lb at 5⅝@5¾; 140 lb at 5⅝@5¾c; 120 lb at 5¾c; pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, two days, 75,778 head. Chicago—Receipts, 48,402 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; $3.85@$4.25; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,686 head; slow; $3.65@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,115 head; 5c lower; $3.70@$4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $4.15@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,675 head; strong; $3.80@$3.95. Omaha—Receipts, 1,400 head; opened slow; 5c lower; $3.80@$3.90. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.35@$4.45.

TALLOW—There was a slow market. There were offers to sell city at 3 13-16c, but demands were unimportant for England, while the home trade was not hurried at that price. For country made the range was 3⅝@4c, as to quality, chiefly at 3⅞c for prime. At Chicago packers' grade had sold at 4c, but the feeling was rather weak at that.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were reports from Chicago of further considerable sales at 5c, as following the 1,000,000 lb taken at that last week, while here, though 5c was asked, it was thought that 4⅞c would buy. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 6⅜c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were inactive and steady at 5@15 points advance, following the better cables. Havre was steady at ¾@1¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@1 pfennig gain....Spot Rio was firm and dull at 13¼c for No. 7. Sales, 2,400 bags Maracaibo; 300 bags Central American, 200 bags Mexican, and 150 bags Cora on private terms. Opening Call, 11:00 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 12.60c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.10c; September, 250 bags at 10.85c; December, 250 bags at 10.70c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—April, 250 bags at 12.30c; May, 500 bags at 12.05c, 250 bags at 12.10c; July, 500 bags at 11.00c; 250 bags at 11.55c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.70c; total for day, 2,750 bags; total, 5,250 bags. Closing Prices — January, 10.60@10.70c; February, 12.65@12.90c; March, 12.65@12.70c; April, 12.30@12.35c; May, 12.10@12.15c; June, 11.80@11.90c; July, 11.55@11.65c; August, 11.15@11.25c; September, 10.85@10.90c; October, 10.75@10.85c; November, 10.70@10.80c; December, 10.65@10.70c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	215,126
Arrivals—Steamer Horrox, Santos	20,968
Total	236,094
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,539
Total stock in New-York to-day	231,555
Total stock in Baltimore	33,643
Deliveries Friday	1,466—32,177
Total stock in New-Orleans	19,366
Arrivals—Steamer Caravellas	12,154
Total	31,520
Deliveries two days	696—30,824
	63,001
Total stock in United States	294,556
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 22	101,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 22	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 22	55,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	35,000
	194,000
Total	488,556
Same time 1895	410,062

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	3.25 above No. 7	No. 5	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	2.75 above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 3	2.25 above No. 7	No. 8	.75 below No. 7
No. 4	1.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21¼@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20¼c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¾c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and very unsettled; closing steady at 1@4 points decline, with trading confined to local scalpers, and Liverpool 2 points down to ½ point up. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales 108 bales to spinners, with 1,700 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7⅞c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling, States on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
February	7.55@7.56	..	..	..
March	7.55@7.56	7.63	7.55	45,800
April	7.61@7.62	7.70	7.61	5,000
May	7.66@7.67	7.74	7.65	71,100
June	7.70@7.71	7.78	7.70	11,600
July	7.74@..	7.81	7.74	31,600
August	7.74@..	7.81	7.73	31,300
September	7.50@7.51	7.55	7.49	2,500
October	7.39@...	7.46	7.39	7,300
November	7.36@7.37	7.42	7.36	3,700
December	7.37@7.38	7.44	7.39	3,400
Total				193,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY FEB. 28.

	S.	A.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1349	6712	..	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	3830	5909	..	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1106	221	..	..	..	..	..
Savannah	3706	1475	..	..	..	..	..
Charleston	574	433	..	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	1828	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1872	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	640	456	..	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
West Point	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13177	18387	..	..	..	..	..
This day last week	18240	22420	19467	10359	15527	15873	..
This day last year	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	16934	..

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Orders were for small lots at full prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Business good, and a firm range of prices reported....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was quiet, and quoted firm....Refined steady and very quiet....Raw Sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3¾c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c bid; centrifugal, 90° test, 4¼c bid. Refiners and Grocers—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 5-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@5c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AN PEAS—Recent severe snowstorms in the interior have interfered with the shipment of stock, and the light receipts here in consequence have caused a slight advance on some kinds. Marrow have worked up to $1.35@$1.37½, with the outside figure now generally asked. Medium of strictly choice quality are not obtainable below $1.25, and best marks of pea are firm at $1.22½. There is an effort to establish a little higher price on red kidney, but the success of this movement will depend upon the extent of the orders for this week's steamers. Other varieties are without change of moment. Green peas in sellers' favor. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35@$1.37½; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.22½; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, turtle soup, $1.45@1.50; do, yellow-eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, lima, $1.80; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—A good, steady call for the better grades, with fancy firm, and the low grades about steady....Creamery, Western, 13@21c; do, extra, 21c; do, June, 12@18c; State dairy, 9@19c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 8½@12c.

CHEESE—Jobbing demand continues fair for fine full cream, with prices well sustained....State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Liberal supplies and a moderate trade. Prices are barely steady. State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 13¼@13½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 13c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 12½@12¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 12½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 12@12¼c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$3; limed, Western prime, per case, $2@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—A fair supply of apples in to-day but demand is good and prices hold firm, fancy red showing marked strength. Grapes have a light call when of good quality. Cranberries quiet and unchanged, but few Jersey crates here worth top quotation. Oranges steady. A fair supply Florida strawberries to-day, mostly too green to exceed 20@40c, only a few ripe reaching 50c. A small lot of Charleston berries, raised under glass, brought $1.00. We quote: Apples—Winesap, fancy, per bbl., $3.50@$4.50; York, Imperial, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@$3.25; Greening, $2.50@$2.75; red win, $2.75@$3.25. Grapes—Malaga, per keg, fair to good, $2@$2.50; green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes—State, per small basket, 10@14c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl., 6@10c; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25. Oranges—California, per box, $1.50@$3.75. Strawberries—Florida, per qt., 20@50c.

DRIED—Only a moderate trade in evaporated apples but prices are held about as quoted of late. Sun-dried continue dull and the accumulation of stock causes pressure to sell and weak prices. Scarcely any cores and skins here; would sell quickly. Peaches dragging. Small fruits without quotable change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¼@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3¾@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Western, 2¼@3¼c; State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1⅞@2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 4c; huckleberries, 6c; plums, Southern, 5@5½c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3½@7c; prunes, 3¼@7c.

GAME—Quail and ED continue dull, but not plenty, and steadily held. Partridges in fair request and steady. Wild ducks dull. Very little venison here or wanted. Rabbits slow and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$4; do redheads, $2@$3; do mallards, 75c@$1; do other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do drawn, 15@18c; do jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day seven carloads. Demand better and market firm and higher. Turkeys were particularly scarce, and wanted, and often brought a premium. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 10½c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 13c; ducks, per pair, 70@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. The markets showed up pretty heavily to-day, more especially of chickens and fowls. A good many were carried over. Invoices liberal, and with only a moderate demand the feeling is weaker. Fresh turkeys in fair supply, but rarely desirable, most all lots running too large and coarse, and average dull and unfirm, but choice small hens held firmly. Capons firm for choice, but under grades dull. Chickens and fowls rather dull, and lower. Fresh chicks and geese scarce. Squabs unchanged. Frozen poultry dull. We quote: Fresh dressed: turkeys, young hens, 15c; do mixed young hens and toms, 13½@14c; do average young toms, 12@13c; do old toms, 11@12c. Capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do medium size, 16@17c; do small and slips, 13@15c; do Western, large, 16c; do small and slips, 12@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 11@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average, best, 9½@10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c. Ducks, Western, 15@17c. Geese, Western, 7@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. Frozen turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do No. 2, 9@11c; do old toms, 11@12c. Chickens, No. 1, 11c; fowls, No. 1, 9½c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 6@7c. Ducks, No. 1, 15@17c. Geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Liberal supply of potatoes, and prices weak, with a limited trade. Onions in moderate demand....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.25@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.50@$2; peas, per crate, $1@$2.50; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand is moderate, but supply not large, and tone firm for desirable grades of both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do No. 3 to No. 1, 75@90c; do clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do short rye, 55@65c; do oats, 45@55c; do wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—A very unsatisfactory market, with prices weak....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@8c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Business moderate, and holders generally firm....Dry, Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Trading fair and prices firm. ....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin steady at 13.40@13.45c. Copper firm at 10.75 @11c. Lead firm at 3.17½@3.22½c. Spelter dull at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices steady. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29⅜c.

RESIN—Market firmer and trading more active. Good strained, $1.65; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—Turpentine firm; sales, none; 25½c. Resin firm; sales, none; A, B, C, $1; D, $1.20; E, $1.30; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; other grades, no demand; price not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 24.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 27¼c; irregular, 26¾c. Crude Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c; sales, 197 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was again offered freely at lower rates, with demand slow. Engagements: To London, three loads grain at 1½d. Charters included British steamer, wet sugar, Java to the United Kingdom, Continent, or United States, 25s, chartered abroad; British steamer, wet sugar, Java to the United Kingdom, Continent, Mediterranean, or United States, 26s 3d, March, chartered abroad; British steamer, 1,350 tons, Sicily to the United States, £1,500, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) 12,000 quarters grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 12s, Sound, 13s 3d, March; British steamer, cotton, Charleston to St. Petersburg or Reval, private terms, March; British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to Cardiff, 100s, chartered abroad; British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, five Atlantic ports to a direct Sound port, 3s, if two ports, 3s 1½d, March; British ship, 1,528 tons, general cargo, hence to Fremantle, private terms, chartered abroad; bark, 1,067 tons, general cargo, hence to Adelaide, at or about 17s 6d; 8 British ships, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 27s 6d, less one-third direct, new crop; British ship, grain, same voyage, 21s 3d, spot; British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 25s, less one-third direct, spot; Italian bark, 695 tons, staves, hence to Genoa, lump sum; Norwegian bark, nitrate, west coast of South America to the United Kingdom, Continent, or United States, 23s 9d, less one-third direct, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, $13.25, net form; bark, lumber, hence to Rosaria, $7; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to Providence, $4.62½; schooner, lumber, Darien to Philadelphia, $4.37½; schooner, lumber, St. Mary's River to Philadelphia, $5.12½; schooner, fertilizer salt, Weehawken to Baltimore, at or about 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 72½c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—From the opening, right up to the close to-day, the wheat market was strong. The strength was not always intense, but there was sufficient at any time to controvert the theory of a declining tendency. Liverpool was the prime mover in defining the tone. An advance of ¾c was reported at that place this morning, which, in view of the lack of strength in this market on Friday, was surprising, and was considered decidedly favorable to improving values. Shorts were good buyers early, and commission houses reported fair outside buying later. The visible supply decreased 915,000 bushels, or a little more than expected. The English visible supply likewise showed a reduction of 923,000 bushels. There was an increase in the amount on ocean passage of 1,120,000 bushels. Receipts were somewhat free, Chicago having 188 cars and the Northwest 939 cars for two days. Local inspections from store were 228,377 bushels, and export clearances aggregated 273,430 bushels, including wheat and flour. During the last hour reports of liberal sales of cash wheat here and at New-York were circulated, and were the means of advancing prices still further, but before the close there was a partial reaction, and the full gain was not sustained.

WHEAT—May opened from 65c to 65⅛c, advanced to 66@66¼c, closing at 65⅝c bid—1c higher than Friday. Cash wheat, in the sample branch of the market, was firm and 1c higher. Receipts at primary Western points, 751,899 bushels; shipments, 281,677 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 3,389 bushels; shipments, 43,404 bushels.

CORN—Was supported by the strength of its neighbor, wheat. An estimate of to-morrow's receipts placed them at 1,100 cars, which is the first indication of the expected enlargened movements. Under ordinary circumstances the sentimental effect of such an announcement would have been detrimental to prices, but the sympathy with the leading grain did not permit of any weakness to-day. The arrivals this morning were 507 cars, and 1,000,000 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and ¼d higher. There was a decrease in the visible supply of 444,000 bushels, and another in the amount on ocean passage of 800,000 bushels. Export clearances were large, at 567,000 bushels. May corn opened at 30¼c, advanced to 30⅝@30¾c, closing at 30⅝c—½c higher than Friday. Cash corn was ½@½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 992,943 bushels; shipments, 218,003 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 60,681 bushels.

OATS—This market was rather slow and dragged behind the other grains, with the ability to advance derived from them. Trading was light and business barren of incident or feature. Receipts were 136 cars, and 17,202 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 38,000 bushels. May closed ¼@⅜c higher than Friday. Cash oats were easy and ¼c lower early, closing firm and unchanged.

RYE—Was firmer. There was a good demand and offerings were light. The strength of wheat had much to do with the improvement. Receipts since Friday were 10 cars. No. 2 to go to store sold at 38¾c. That grade by sample sold at 39c; May was 40½c.

BARLEY—Was easy, owing to larger offerings, but prices were no lower. Receipts were 80 cars. Screenings sold from $9@$10.75 per ton. Poor to fair barley, 24@30c; good to choice, 31@33c; fancy about 38c.

PROVISIONS—Product started out with all the attributes of a weak market but was saved by the influence of wheat. The hog market was weak and lower, but the improvement in grain was carried to this part of the floor and served to check the declining tendency. Business was not unusually active. At the close May pork was 10c lower than Friday, May lard 2½c @5c higher, and May ribs 5c higher. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Receipts were fair, and the shipments free. The cash market was dull and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 175 cars; corn, 1,100 cars; oats, 760 cars; hogs, 22,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Feb.	62⅝@..	63⅜@..	62⅝@..	63¼@..
May	65 @65¼	66 @66⅛	65 @..	65¾@..
July	65 @65¼	66 @..	65 @..	65⅝@..
Corn No. 2—				
Feb.	28½@..	20 @20¼	28½@..	28⅞@..
May	30¼@..	30⅝@30⅞	30¼@30¼	30⅝@..
July	31⅜@..	31⅝@..	31⅜@..	31⅝@..
Sept.	32½@32⅝	33 @..	32½@..	32⅝@32⅞
Oats No. 2—				
Feb.	20 @..	20 @..	20 @..	20 @..
May	21¼@..	21⅜@21½	21¼@..	21⅜@..
July	21¼@..	21½@..	21¼@..	21⅜@..
Mess pork, per bbls—				
May	$10.00	$10.07½	$9.92½	$9.95
July	10.20	10.20	10.12½	10.12½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55
July	5.72½	5.75	5.70	5.70
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.22½	5.27½	5

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong On Buying for Foreign and Domestic Accounts.

TRADERS WORKING FOR A REACTION

All Offerings Readily Absorbed and the Market Closed at the Top Figures—Bonds Higher.

MONDAY—P. M.

There was a slight improvement in the volume of business to-day, and prices were decidedly strong. London was a pretty free buyer of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred. The last named advanced 2½ points, and closed at 51, its top price. Louisville gained 1¼ points, and St. Paul ⅝. There was considerable profit taking, in St. Paul, which accounts for its relatively small advance. The grangers were firm at fractional advances and the less active international stocks joined in the general improvement. The industrials, with the exception of Leather preferred, were strong under the lead of Sugar, which scored a net gain of 1¼ points, to 117 having at one time sold at 117½. Missouri Pacific and Western Union were laggards.

The strength of silver, both in London and here, attracted attention. The foreign exchange market was inclined to heaviness, and money rates, notwithstanding the bond operation, move toward greater ease. First-class commercial paper sold to-day below 5 per cent., for the first time in several months. Railway earnings continue to be highly satisfactory, the returns for Omaha, Northwestern, and Lake Shore, published to-day, being particularly gratifying. Reports concerning the anthracite coal trade are also satisfactory. The restriction in February was pronounced, and one of its results was that there was no accumulation. Old stocks are being cleared up, and people in the trade consider the outlook more promising than in other recent seasons. The market at the close was strong, notwithstanding the efforts of board room traders to bring about a reaction. The bond market was active and strong, with Atchison and Northern Pacific issues the features.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The money rates were 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 5½@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $125,001,438; balances, $7,497,276; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $69,398.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@69¾. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 69¼@70.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½@55½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental finance francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.00 discount. Boston—5@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refineries....1¼
American Sugar Refineries pf....⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued....2½
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st....⅞
Chi., Bur. & Quincy....⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf....⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac....⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf....¾
Denver & Rio Grande....1¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf....2½
Des M. & Ft. D....1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y....1
Flint & P. M....1
General Electric....1⅞
Illinois Central....1¼
Iowa Central pf....1¾
Lake Shore....1
Louisville & Nashville....2½
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....1½
Norfolk & Western pf....1½
St. Paul & Omaha....1¼
Silver bullion certificates....1
Wabash pf....¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil....⅛
Baltimore & Ohio....1
Del., Lack. & Western....¾
National Lead....⅝
National Linseed Oil....1⅛

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. The Atchison and Northern Pacific issues were in particular demand. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r....1¼
At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i....1¼
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s....1⅛
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A....1½
Chicago & Erie 1st....1½
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st....1
Chi., St. L. & P. 1st....1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L....1¼
Colorado Midland 4s, t. r....1⅛
Kansas City & Pacific 1st....1⅛
Lake Erie & Western 2d....1
Northern Pacific 3d....2
Northern Pacific con....2
Nor. Pac. & Mon. 1st t. r....1½
Oregon R. & Nav. con. 5s, t. r....1
Oregon Short Line 6s....1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r....1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm....1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r....4
Virginia Midland gen....1
Virginia Midland gen., stamped....2
Wabash deb., B....1

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925....¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st....4½
St. J. & Grand Island 1st, t. r....1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged, except for a decline of ⅝ for the 4s, 1925, coupon. The sales were $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝; $1,000 do, registered, at 113½; $11,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¼@100⅞; $110,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅝@117⅝@117¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	....	....
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110¼
4s, r., 1925	110	111
4s, c., 1925	117¾	118
5s, r., 1904	117½	117¾
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114
Currency 6s, 1897	113¼	114
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $5,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	17¼	17⅝	730
American Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	66½	67½	52
American Express	111	112	111	112	110	112½	155
*American Sugar Refineries	116	117½	116	117	116	117	33
*American Sugar Refs. pf	102	102	102	102	117	117½	29,355
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	92	95	200
American Tobacco	81⅝	82⅜	81½	81⅝	81⅝	81⅞	5,115
Ann Arbor pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	28⅜	30	100
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	11,455
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	28⅜	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	3,823
Baltimore & Ohio	35½	35½	34½	35¼	35	35⅛	850
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	24	24	24	24	24	24½	454
Canada Southern	51	51⅝	51	51¼	51⅜	51⅝	600
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	303
Chicago Gas, t. r	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	68⅝	69¼	69¾	14,016
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80¼	81⅞	80¼	81	80⅝	81	9,040
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	105½	105¼	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝	2,145
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78⅝	79⅜	78⅝	79¼	79⅛	79¾	30,564
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	130	130	130	130	129⅞	130½	247
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74	74⅞	74	74⅝	74¾	74⅞	9,301
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	38¾	39	38¾	39	39	39½	800
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	..	..	365
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	52	52¾	52	52¾	51¾	53	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33½	34¼	33½	33¾	33½	34	1,010
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	95	95	95	95	..	100	18
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¼	3¼	3	3	3	3½	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	17	17¾	300
Delaware & Hudson	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	128¼	129½	10
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163⅜	163¾	161⅝	161⅝	162	164	296
Denver & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	14½	..	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	51	49½	51	50⅝	51	4,965
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	8	8	8	7	9	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	18⅝	19¼	18½	19	18⅞	19	4,375
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	96	96	96	96	96½	97	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	33¾	34½	33¾	33¾	33½	35	600
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	50	50	50	50	51	56	19
Flint & Père Marquette	14	15⅝	14	15⅝	15½	16	800
Flint & Père Marquette pf	41½	43	41½	43	42	44	400
General Electric	31⅝	33	31⅝	32¾	32¾	33	8,157
Illinois Steel Company	97	97	97	97	97	98	220
Iowa Central	70	70	70	70	66	72	15
Iowa Central pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	120
Laclede Gas	37	37	37	37	36⅝	37	310
Lake Erie & Western	24¾	24⅞	24	24	24	25	1,100
Lake Erie & Western pf	22	22¼	22	22	21¾	22	700
Lake Shore	75	75	75	75	74½	75	45
Louisville & Nashville	143⅞	149½	147¾	149½	149	150	524
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	54¼	55⅝	54½	55¼	55¼	55⅝	23,856
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	10	300
Manhattan Consolidated	24⅜	24⅝	24	24	24	24½	355
*Metropolitan Traction	106¾	106¾	106¼	106½	106½	106¾	1,035
Minn. & St. Louis	107¼	107¾	107	107¼	107	107½	850
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22	500
Minnesota Iron	52	52¼	52	52¼	52¼	52½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅞	10
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¼	22½	23¼	23¼	23⅜	3,427
*National Lead Company	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	26½	26⅝	2,505
*National Lead Company pf	90	90	90	90	89⅝	90	1,095
National Linseed Oil	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	17	18	30
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	350
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	184½	184½	183¾	183¾	183¾	184¾	1,000
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	30	30	30	30	29½	32	1,159
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	17⅜	17¾	17	17¼	17	17½	53
New-York, Sus. & Western	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	28½	29½	28½	29¼	29⅜	29½	200
Norfolk & Western	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	260
Norfolk & Western pf	9	9¼	9	9¼	9	9¼	800
North American	6¼	6½	6	6	6	6¼	300
Northern Pacific	4¾	4⅞	4½	4½	4½	4¾	527
Northern Pacific pf	16¾	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅝	6,623
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅞	16	440
Oregon Railway & Nav	10¼	12	10¼	12	11	13	290
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8¾	1,390
Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	30	110
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾	1,160
Pullman Palace Car Co	159	159	159	159	160	162	1,040
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	3
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞	100
St. Paul & Duluth	27¼	27½	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	303
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅝	42½	41⅝	42	42¼	42½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122¼	122½	122¼	122¼	123½	124½	1,000
Southern Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	20½	225
Southern Railway	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	260
Southern Railway pf	33	33½	32¾	33½	33	33¼	1,575
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33½	33⅜	33¾	3,137
Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	9	9⅛	3,010
Texas Pacific Land Tr	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	610
Union Pacific, t. r	8⅜	9	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	220
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅞	7,555
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	11	11	11	11	11	11⅜	27
*United States Leather	11	11	11	11	10⅞	11	10
*United States Leather pf	68¼	68½	67⅝	67⅝	67¾	68	150
United States Rubber	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	28½	28⅝	3,905
United States Rubber pf	87	87¼	87	87¼	85	87	425
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝	15
Wabash pf	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	200
Wells-Fargo Express	99¾	99¾	99⅞	99⅞	98	102	4,452
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅜	1,469
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12½	12	12⅛	12	12½	2,850
Wisconsin Central	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	230
Total sales							227,894

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	69¼	70	69¼	70	69¼	69¾	40,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	..	..	100

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 4,000c	113½	Chic, R I & P ext 5s 5,000	103⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000	71⅞	9,000	103¼
3,000	71⅞	Chic, St L & Pitt 1st 1,000	117½
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co certfs 24,000	79½	Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s 5,000	94½
10,000	79¾	Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co certfs 20,000	26
50,000	80	10,000	26½
2,000	79⅞	10,000	26¾
20,000	80	3,000	27
7,000	80⅛	Colorado Mid 1st Trust receipts 5,000	77
15,000s8	80⅛	Col & Ninth Ave 1st 8,000	114
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s when issued 16,000	80¼	Denv & Rio Gde 4s 9,000	90½
9,000	80⅝	5,000	90⅞
5,000	80¾	Den & R G Imp 5s 5,000	89
10,000	80½	East Tenn reogn lien 4-5s 10,000	93¼
10,000	80¾	East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 1,000	108⅝
45,000	81	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000	109
70,000	81¼	3,000	108¾
5,000	81⅝	Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st 10,000	109¼
10,000	81¼	Flint & P M Port Huron Div 5s 9,000	91¾
10,000	81⅝	Ft Worth & D C 1st Trust Co certfs 3,000	70½
25,000	81¼	2,000	70⅝
10,000	81⅝	46,000	70
1,000	81½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 2,000	94
Atch, Top & S Fe adjustment 4s when issued 25,000	50	1,000	94½
15,000	50¼	Kanawha & Mich 4s 10,000	83
18,000	50½	Kans City & Pac 1st 5,000	72
35,000	50¾	Kan Pac 1st cons Trust Co certfs 25,000	77
79,000	51	10,000	77½
16,000	51⅛	4,000	77
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s Class A Trust receipts 1st installment paid 20,000	27½	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 3,000s20F	109
20,000	27¾	L Erie & W 2d 5s 6,000	103
11,000	27⅞	Lex Ave & Pav F 1st 1,000	114
5,000	27⅞	10,000	113⅞
1,000	27⅞	5,000	113⅝
10,000	28	Louisville & Nash N O & Mob 1st 1,000	115¼
10,000	28¼	Louisv & Nashville United gold 4s 6,000	80¼
24,000	28	15,000	80⅜
60,000	28⅛	4,000	80½
18,000	28	21,000	80¾
12,000	28⅛	9,000	80⅞
25,000	28¼	35,000	80⅝
34,000	28½	Louisv & Nash 5s 1,000	99
15,000	28⅝	Lo, N A & Chi cons 3,000	102½
25,000b3	28⅜	2,000	102¾
20,000	28⅝	6,000	103
35,000	28⅞	Lo, N A & Chi G M 2,000	73½
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925 5,000	93	Mil, L S & W inc 5,000	105
Registered 3,000	91	Mil & St P G M 4s 1,000	94⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	101	4,000	95
2,000	100	Mil & St Paul 1st	..
Brookl'n Elev 2d 4,000	72½	Chic & Mo River 5s 5,000	107⅝
4,000	72	9,000	107½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 3,000	100¼	Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s 3,000	113⅜
3,000	100½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000	68½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 3,000	107	5,000	68⅝
Canada So 1st gtd 2,000	108¾	Minn & St L con 5s 1,000	101
Canada So 2d 5,000	106¼	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 4,000	86¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s 10,000	109	2,000	86½
23,000	108¾	13,000	86¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 10,000b3	78	4,000	86½
39,000	78	6,000	86⅝
Ches & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s 3,000	91	500	87
Registered 1,000	114	500	87
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	101	10,000	86¾
2,000	100	Mo, Kan & East 1st 20,000	94
Brookl'n Elev 2d 4,000	72½	6,000	93¾
4,000	72		

Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 20,000	62½	N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000	105
27,000	62¾	Penn. Cos Gtd 4½s 8,000	112
22,000	62⅞	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 10,000	28
17,000	63	Rio Grande W 1st 16,000	77⅞
3,000	63¼	2,000	77½
27,000	63	6,000	77⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	75¾	10,000	77½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 1,000	95	5,000	77⅝
Missouri Pac 3d 1,000	99	8,000	77½
Nash, C & St L con 25,000b3	100½	St J & G I 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	51
5,000	102	16,000	50
3,000	101½	St L & Iron M 5s 5,000	80
N Y, Lake Erie & W new 2d consol		St L & San Fran 2d Class C	
J P M & Co or D M & Co stamped certfs 7,500	75	3,000	115
North Pac 1st Coup 3,000	116⅞	St Paul, M & M 1st Mont Ext 10,000	89
3,000	117	St Paul, M & M 1st	
2,000s20F	117	Con 6s Red to 4½s 1,000	103¼
1,000	116¾	1,000	104
7,000	117	Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	84
4,000s20F	117	So Pac, N Mex 1st 11,000	106
North Pac 1st Reg 10,000	116¾	South Ry 1st 5s 1,000	93½
10,000	117	25,000b3	93½
North Pac Con 5s 10,000	43¼	7,000	93⅝
28,000	43½	7,000	93¼
5,000	44½	7,000	93½
5,000	44¾	Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 11,000	94
30,000	45	11,000	95
2,000	43¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	89
4,000	44	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000	23¾
5,000	44½	3,000	24
Trust Co Certfs 3,000	44	1,000	23⅞
2,000	44⅜	25,000	24
10,000	44½	5,000	24⅛
1,000	43½	5,000	24¼
11,000	44	4,000	24⅜
15,000	44½	5,000	24⅝
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes 11,000	87½	12,000	24
4,000	87⅝	6,000	23⅞
3,000	87¾	11,000	24⅛
5,000	87⅜	5,000b3	24¼
6,000	87½	1,000	24
North Pac 3d Coup 13,000	78½	Tol St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000	75
6,000	79	Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000	102½
5,000	78⅞	2,000	103
20,000	80	Union P Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts 15,000	54⅜
Nor Pac Termi 1st 3,000	104½	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 6,000	39⅞
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts 10,000	34¼	U S Cord Co 1st Trust Receipas 5,000	35
8,000	35	Virginia Mid G M 10,000	77
5,000	35½	3,000	76⅞
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000	94	Wabash Deb, Ser B 1,000	27½
8,000	94¼	10,000	27⅝
Ore Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certfs 4,000	27	20,000	27½
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 7,000	97	15,000	28
Ore Short Line 6s 9,000	112½	24,000	27¾
Trust Co Certfs 56,000	112	West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 7,000	106¼
25,000	112⅜	500	105½
31,000	112½	4,500	106½
1,000	112⅝	W N Y & Penn 1st 7,000	107
19,000	112½	W Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000	112⅜
4,000	112⅝	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	45½
3,000	112¾	5,000	45¾
2,000	112½	3,000	45½
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 10,000	68¾	10,000	45¾
30,000	69	Phila & Reading 1st Pf Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd 10,000	84¼
4,000	69¼		
2,000	69⅜		
1,000	69⅝		
5,000	69⅞		
2,000	69⅝		
11,000	69		
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000	70¼		
8,000	70⅜		
5,900	70½		
1,000	70¼		
11,000	70⅝		
11,000	70½		

Total sales.....$2,989,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H	58	60
American Coal	114	120
Ann Arbor	11½	13
American Tobacco pf	101½	103½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	....	140
Boston A. L. pf	101	106
Brunswick Company	....	¾
Buffalo, R. & P	10½	13
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	....	55
Bur., C. R. & N	65	80
Canadian Pacific	57⅝	58
Cedar F. & M	....	9
Central Pacific	15½	16½
Chicago & Alton	155	160
Chi. & E. Ill	43	47
C. & N. W. pf	145	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev	3	3½
C., H. V. & T. pf	57	62
Consol. Coal	30	36
Consolidated Gas Co	158	159½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
Detroit Gas	27	30
*D., S. S. & A	1⅞	3
*D., S. S. & A. pf	5½	6½
Erie Tel. & Tel	12½	14½
Great Northern pf	60	61
Homestake	110	113
Houston & Texas	30	..
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	1½	2½
Interior Conduit & Insulating	21	27½
Kansas & Michigan	25	..
Keokuk & D. M	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M. pf	3½	4½
Laclede Gas pf	17½	20½
Long Island	80	82
L., St. L. & T	82	85
Manhattan Beach	..	4
*Unlisted	7	10

	Bid.	Asked.
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Cent. C	7	8½
New-England	46	52
N. Y., C. & St. L	13¾	15
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st pf	65	75
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	....	..
Oregon Imp. t. r	10¾	12
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Peoria, D. & E	3¼	4
Pittsburg & W. pf	....	20
P., C., C. & St. L	17	18½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56½	58
P., F. W. & C	162	..
Quicksilver	....	..
Quicksilver pf	1⅞	2¼
Rens. & Sar	81	15½
Rio Grande W	182	182½
Rio Grande W. pf	16	18¼
R., W. & O	44	45¾
St. Paul & Duluth pf	115½	116½
St. P., M. & M	90	93
Tol. & O. C	100	113
Tol. & O. C. pf	30	37
U. P., D. & G	65	75
U. S. Express	5	5⅜
U. S. Cordage, gtd. t. r	43	47
Utica & B. River	22	24
*Western Union Beef	151	..
W. & L. E. pf	9½	9¾
	38¾	39½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Rf.	117¼	117½	115⅞	117	14,470
Am. Tobacco	81⅝	82½	81⅝	81¾	1,180
A. T. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	2,780
Chic. Gas	68¾	69¾	68⅜	68⅞	2,110
C. R. I. & P.	74	75	74	74¾	3,920
Chi. B. & Q.	80½	81½	80⅝	81	3,790
C. M. & S. P.	79	79½	79	79⅜	14,340
Ches. & O.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	150
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	980
Gen. Electric	31¾	33	31⅝	32⅞	1,960
Louis. & N.	54	55⅝	54	55½	3,730
Manhattan	105½	105½	105½	105½	90
Mo. Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	22½	23¼	1,250
Total sales					52,295

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. T. & S. F. 2d certs	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	$20,000
M. K. & T. 1st	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	10,000
Total sales					

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.30	.30	.30	.30	300
Brunswick	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Chollar	.65	.65	.65	.65	1,000
C. & C.	.08	.08

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

JOHN C. SHORT & SONS,

INVESTMENT BROKERS AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
56 Pine St., New-York.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION:
Government, State, and Municipal Bonds,
Stocks and Bonds of Railroad Companies,
Stocks and Bonds of Industrial Companies,
Stocks of Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies,
Stocks and Bonds of Street Railway, Gas and Electric Companies.
Procure loans for Railroad Companies and other corporations. Buy and sell Trust Certificates for Bonds and Stocks deposited for reorganization.

Holders of Bonds and Stocks which have defaulted in interest or dividends, or declined in value, or have otherwise become unsatisfactory, (including farm mortgages,) are invited to call upon or correspond with us, with the view of selling such securities, or exchanging them, on advantageous terms, for securities paying current interest or dividends.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that, a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.
New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GOODSON BRUCE,
} Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

MORRIS AND ESSEX
7% Cons. Mtge. Bonds.

Guaranteed by the Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
DUE JUNE 1ST, 1915.
INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE AND DEC.
Price upon application.

LANDALE & TAYLOR,
42 NEW ST., N. Y.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT R'WAY CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Aug. 13, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding $7,500. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., at 12 o'clock noon, on March 2, 1896, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the railway company for approval and acceptance.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.
Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.
THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.,
40 Wall St., New-York City, Feb. 13, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on March 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 29, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 2 to March 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
120 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 20, 1896.
The interest upon the Scrip of the company to March 1, 1896, will be paid to the holders of record of that date. The scrip books will be closed on the 25th of February, 1896, and opened on the 2d day of March, 1896.
PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
68 Broad St., New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6 per cent.) on the preferred stock, Series "A," of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, from the earnings of the company for the year ending on Jan. 31, 1896, payable on March 2, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the time of closing the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Feb. 21, 1896, and opened at 9 o'clock A. M. on March 2, 1896.
WARREN B. HUNTSH, Assistant Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
53-55-57 Duane St.
New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.
The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due March 1, 1896, will be paid by THE GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK on and after MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.
A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.
G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this company, due March 1, will be paid on and after March 2, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.
J. H. HOCART, Asst. Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)

150 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
22 shs. New-York & Harlem R. R. Co.
4 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
55 shs. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
$11,089.26 National Cordage Co., (Trust Certfs.)
1,000 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. pfd., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. common, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Union Pacific R'way Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. pfd., (Hypd.)
$10,000 Colorado Midland R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs.) (Hypd.)
$10,000 Colorado Midland R'way Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs.) (Hypd.)
$3,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way 4 p. c. 20 Mtge. Bds., 1990, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. common, (Hypd.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$2,000 Brooklyn & New-York Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
50 shs. John Good Cordage Machine Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
50 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
100 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$5,000 Newburg Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12:30 P. M.
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
370 shares The North American Telegraph Co., $100 each (incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota.)
$2,000 Great White Spirit Company 6 per cent. 1st mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1915. All coupons (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Chesapeake Dry Dock and Construction Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1937.
10 shares The Roberts Land Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
4 shares Rochester, Thousand Islands, and Ogdensburg Navigation Co of Saugatuck, Michigan, $50 each, (hypothecated.)
10 shares Central Paint, Oil and Varnish Co., $100 each (full paid general capital stock) (hypothecated.)
100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
4 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., $50 each.
4 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co., $100 each.
4 shares New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., $100 each.
4 shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
2 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., $100 each.
2 shares Equitable Gas Light Co. of New-York, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 21, 1896.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 5, 1896. Polls open at 10 A. M. and close at 1 P. M.
C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sterling Iron and Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Parlor L, Astor House, Broadway and Vesey St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 11, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung for election of Directors for the next year will take place on MONDAY, March 9, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK L. KINSEY, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—And New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BAYARD CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 248 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. PHILIP F. OLWELL, Executor. WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Executor, 248 Broadway, N. Y. City. f25-1aw6mTu

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mTu

CRONKRIGHT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES CRONKRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 248 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. PHILIP F. OLWELL, Executor. WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Executor, 248 Broadway, N. Y. City. f25-1aw6mTu

AUCTION SALES.

FRANK H. SCHENCK - - - Auctioneer
successor to
EDWARD SCHENCK.
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
GRAND SALE OF
Fine Household Effects,
at 85 Liberty St.
Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday,
at One o'Clock Each Day.

Consisting of

Rich Parlor Suits, Vernis-Martin and Mahogany Mirror Back Specimen Cabinets, Bronzes, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Dresden, and Worcester Pottery; collection of choice Engravings and Water Colors, Oriental Rugs, Tapestries.

Magnificent Elliot Hall Chime Clock,

magnificent Vases, Mantel Sets, Coalport Cups and Saucers, Lamps, Plates, Fish, Game, and other Sets, &c., &c., all of which are in the latest styles and patterns; also odd Chairs, Pedestals.

Now on Exhibition.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK IN MARCH FOR CALIFORNIA VIA SOUTHERN ROUTE, WITH INCIDENTAL VISITS TO NEW-ORLEANS, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, SAN ANTONIO, EL PASO, ETC., AND ALSO IN APRIL, VIA DENVER, THROUGH THE HEART OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, SALT LAKE CITY, ETC. LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SAN DIEGO, PASADENA, SAN FRANCISCO, YOSEMITE VALLEY, ALASKA, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, ETC., CAN BE VISITED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE TOURS.

THE TICKETS ALLOW ENTIRE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND FOR THE RETURN TRIP, AND CAN BE USED RETURNING ON OUR SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO ON ADVERTISED DATES OR ON THE REGULAR TRAINS. CHOICE OF ROUTES. THESE TOURS ARE INTENDED FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO TRAVEL IN THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND LEISURELY MANNER.

TOURS TO EUROPE, FLORIDA, NASSAU, THE SOUTH, MEXICO, HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, ETC., IN SEASON. RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ALL POINTS.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOK, MENTIONING INFORMATION DESIRED.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
LINCOLN BUILDING, 31 EAST 14TH ST.,
Cor. Union Square West, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON — A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THOMAS H. SPAULDING, residing in the City of New-York, and lately doing business in the City of Buffalo, State of New-York, and City of Jersey City, State of New-Jersey, to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, John R. Keim, the duly appointed assignee of said Thomas H. Spaulding, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hobbs & Gifford, 58 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 8th, 1896.
JOHN R. KEIM, Assignee.
HOBBS & GIFFORD, Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6wTu&mh24

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of Supreme Court, on the 18th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against PETER ERNENWEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Peter Ernenwein, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20th, 1896.
HERMAN BOWSKY, Assignee.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Attorney for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New-York City.
ja21-1aw6wTu&f25

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANSELA M. DEVLIN, Albert Meldon, Angela M. Devlin and George H. Daley, as executors of Jeremiah Devlin, deceased; J. Numa Roussel, as ancillary executor of William Devlin, deceased; Bridget Devlin, as surviving executrix of Daniel Devlin, deceased; Mary E. J. Devlin, Daniel C. Devlin, Angela M. Devlin, Jeremiah F. Devlin, William Devlin, Philip Devlin, Alice S. Devlin, Joseph A. Devlin, and Edward F. Devlin, children of Jeremiah Devlin, deceased; Sarah D. O'Connor, wife of Thomas H. O'Connor; Louis Meldon and Joseph Meldon, as trustees for said Albert Meldon and Mary Josephine Meldon, his wife, and as assignees of said Mary Josephine Meldon under an ante-nuptial settlement or deed of trust dated in October, 1873; Jeremiah Sherry, Jeremiah C. McAndrew, and Peter W. Felix, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New-York. —Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1895.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Albert Meldon, J. Numa Roussel, as ancillary executor of William Devlin, deceased; Bridget Devlin, as surviving executrix of Daniel Devlin, deceased; Philip Devlin, Louis Meldon and Joseph Meldon, as trustees for said Albert Meldon and Mary Josephine Meldon, his wife, and as assignees of said Mary Josephine Meldon under an ante-nuptial settlement or deed of trust dated in October, 1873, and Jeremiah Doherty: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 18th, 1896, and filed on the 20th day of January, 1896, with a copy of the amended complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, which amended complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 18th day of July, 1895, nunc pro tunc as of the 13th day of March, 1895. —Dated New-York, January 20th, 1896.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
ja21-1aw6wTu 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUISA HOTTENROTH, plaintiff against JOHN BROWNING WITSCHEN, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; Johanna Henrietta Witschen, individually or as testamentary trustee and testamentary or general guardian of said John Browning Witschen, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, and Elsie Christine Witschen; Henry Muller, Richard N. Arnow, John Doe, and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 14th, 1895.
GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 271 Broadway, New-York City.

To Emma Gertrude Witschen and Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; John Doe and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the City and County of New-York, dated the 10th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York and of said court, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 24th day of December, 1895.
GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
ja14-1aw6wTu 271 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —GREENWOOD CEMETERY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against EMMA ENGEL, Nathan Stimmel, Solomon Feiner, "Mary" Miller, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the tenant of the premises No. 316 East Eighty-first Street in the City of New-York; Harris Cohen and "Jane" Cohen, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of defendant Harris Cohen; Mary Otten, Samuel Weiss, Mitchell Weiss, Herman L. Ettinger, Seymour I. Ettinger, Adolph Brodek, Herman Brodek, Morris B. Marks, Louis A. Marks, George Kaplan, Louis Kram, Philipp Thoma, William Dattelbaum, Isaac Friedman, Sophia Tepe, Hyman Israel, Henry C. Collins, Silas Downing, Eugene Clark, Philo S. Hagen, Nathan Abrahams, Maurice Schwarz, Michael M. Abrahams, Moritz Leipziger, Louis Schwarz, Solomon Schwarz, John Jerolomon, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Frederick B. Pieper and Edward D. R. Pieper, composing the firm of F. Pieper & Sons, Samuel Simon, Jonas Bunzel, Rachel Lewinsky, Frank Schaaf, Morris Berger, Joseph Sawyer, Joseph D. Sawyer, Henry D. W. Burt, John B. Manning, Thomas F. Patterson, Horace Galpen, Alexander Carmichael, Jr., Abraham S. Davis, William I. Denny, George W. Denny, Elizabeth Sweeney, James J. Sweeney, Michael Rosenthal, Joseph Shenfield, Jacob Shenfield, Jacob Pearlman, Isaac Raphael, Benjamin Simon, The Department of Buildings of the City of New-York, Samuel Hyman, Louis Ullman, Abraham Schaap, David M. Levy, The People of the State of New-York, Samuel Louis, Charles H. Louis, Henry H. Davis, and Edward Kaufman, composing the firm of Davis & Kaufman, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, October 9, 1895.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address: No. 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

To the Defendants, Rachel Lewinsky and Samuel Hyman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, February 8th, 1896.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
f11-1aw7wTu 80 Broadway, New-York City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—KARL M. WALLACH vs. JOHANNETTE BERGSCHWENGER and "JOHN" BERGSCHWENGER, the name "John" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, said defendant being the husband of the defendant Johannette Bergschwenger, Louis Schai, Luccas Huber, Frank Macolus, Rosa Ganss, Samuel Fischel, Anna Reuzen, Frederick Schapf, Ellen Mooney, Charles Hess, Frederick Norak, Nettie Greenwald, Otto Mercione, William Diamond, "John" Schauck, and "Mary" Schauck, the said names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian names of said defendants Schauck being unknown to the plaintiff; "John" Hamburger and "Mary" Hamburger, the said names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian names of said defendants Hamburger being unknown to the plaintiff.—Action to foreclose a mortgage.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 18th, 1895.
DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Johannette Bergschwenger and "John" Bergschwenger, the name "John" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, said defendant being the husband of the defendant Johannette Bergschwenger: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the said 5th day of February, 1896; the original summons and complaint were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York in said City of New-York on the 19th day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, February 7th, 1896.
DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines, Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 12:30 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Latona, (letters must be directed "per Latona";) at 2 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Flamborough, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Flamborough";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Taffna, from Philadelphia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada; Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at *7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Valencia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Dalecardia, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Dalecardia";) at 6:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Advance";)

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Central Pacific Can Pay Principal but Not Interest on Its Subsidy Bonds.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY

Thomas H. Hubbard, Counsel for the Searles Estate, Gives His Views, and Is Asked to Frame a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Thomas H. Hubbard of New-York, representing the Searles estate, to-day appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads in connection with the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Central Pacific, he held, had up to this moment lived up to its contract with the Government, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. This being the case, the past should not be talked of, but if a solution of the present difficulties was desired, the future should be considered.

Mr. Hubbard read at length from the Anderson-Lawler commission report and the report of Gov. Pattison regarding the affairs of the roads, referring especially to the charges of discrimination and rebates. Referring to the Pattison report on land grants and profits made from them, he said that the statements were somewhat exaggerated. If the same reasoning as that taken by Gov. Pattison were applied to benefits obtained by the Government from increased telegraph, mail, and transportation facilities, the results would be fabulous.

He asked the committee, in considering matters pertaining to the Central Pacific, to carefully consider whether or not the company had complied with its obligations to the Government. He thought it had, and in light of this fact, it seemed strange to him that the company should be continually referred to as "insolvent" and "unreliable."

With regard to the construction of the Pacific Railroads, Mr. Hubbard said that the Government wanted them built and did not care to build them itself. In order to have private individuals undertake the enterprise the Government had offered funds and bonds. Suppose, he said, that at this time the Government had said to those parties: "You are to do this without profit," would any one have undertaken the work? The position was taken by some that those who built the roads were merely Government agents, strictly accountable to the Government. As the Central Pacific and the Government had both lived up to the contract, the proper way to settle any difficulty was just as any two business men would do.

He did not think that the Central Pacific could carry out the obligations proposed by the Reilly bill of the last Congress. This bill provided for the payment of the first mortgage in cash. To do this, the road would have to raise $28,000,000. He did not see how this could be done without assessing its stockholders. To do this at present would be to extinguish the stock so far as the present stockholders were concerned. They were mostly poor, the majority of them being scattered throughout Europe. The money might be raised by getting a syndicate to take new stock. The method suggested in the Kyle bill, he thought, could be carried out. This would let the Government out as a bondholder and substitute private individuals in its place. The company would probably pay its bonds as they matured, but could not pay the interest.

Mr. Hubbard propsed to have the company pay the principal—the bonds as they matured—and fund the interest. The Central Pacific could do this, but he could not speak for the Union Pacific. He promised, at the request of Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, to draw a bill embodying his views.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LANDS.

Alleged Plan to Sell 12,000,000 Acres Back to the Canadian Government.

There is a widespread belief in the Dominion of Canada that the Government now has under consideration an application from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to buy back about 12,000,000 acres of land which the company has still unsold. The railroad company wants the Government to allow a rate of $2 per acre for these lands, but it is questionable whether this price would be given. At $1.50 per acre, the price which was paid in 1886, when 6,793,014 acres were bought back, it might be a profitable investment for the country.

Under the act of 1889 the agreement of the year before was ratified, providing for the removal of the restriction forbidding the Dominion Parliament to authorize the construction of railways to the boundary, and the Government then undertook to guarantee the payment of interest at 3½ per cent. on an issue of the company's bonds to the extent of $15,000,000, running for a term not exceeding fifty years, the unsold land of the company, at that time estimated at nearly 15,000,000 acres, being constituted as the security for the bonds.

Union Pacific Land Grants.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.—United States District Attorney Sawyer has applied to Judge Caldwell for permission to bring suit against the Union Pacific receivers to forfeit Union Pacific land grants, which will be filed to-day. About 900 defendants are named, the Union Pacific and the American Loan and Trust Company being the principal ones. The lands affected are those filed upon within the territory of the Union Pacific land grant—every alternate section for twenty miles on each side of the right of way.

In many cases rights had been taken by the settler, and for some reason he had refused to take the land issued, or, after living on it awhile, had abandoned it. On the maps in the Land Department these tracts are all shown as having been taken, but the Union Pacific Company, finding the land had never been held, included it in its grant, and afterward sold it.

Benjamin Braddock Seaman.

Benjamin Braddock Seaman died at his home, 639 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in Jerusalem, L. I., in 1842. He took an active part in politics, and from 1878 to 1884 represented the Twenty-third Ward in the Board of Aldermen. He was at one time engaged in the manufacture of canned goods. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, belonging to Ridgewood Council. He was also a member of the American Legion of Honor, being a Supreme Trustee of the order. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends is pastor. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral services will be held at his late home this evening.

Want Erie Tracks Elevated.

Residents of that part of Jersey City through which the Erie Railroad passes held a meeting in that city last night to advocate measures for the elevation of the Erie tracks. Before the meeting, those who attended formed a procession and marched through the principal streets of the section interested with music and fireworks. The meeting was presided over by ex-Assemblyman William E. Drake, and speeches were made by Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, George L. Record, John J. Toffey, George J. McEwan, Dr. B. P. E. Craig, Andrew J. Corcoran, William H. Speer, Gilbert Collins, Joseph A. Dear, Allan L. McDermott, Otto Crouse, and H. V. Conklict.

Immigrant Traffic Commissions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The railroads in the Trunk Line Association have notified the Southern Pacific that they will no longer pay a share of the commissions charged by that line on transcontinental business secured by Southern Pacific agents in Europe. The Southern Pacific not being a member of the Western Immigrant Clearing House, has been getting the largest share of immigrant business by paying agents in Europe and the trunk lines have taken this action to force the Southern Pacific to abandon such agencies or bear all the expense.

Wilson Bohannan.

Wilson Bohannan died at his home, 902 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in Vermont sixty years ago, and when a boy came to Brooklyn. He patented a lock, and soon opened a factory for its manufacture. His business prospered, and he was compelled to erect a large factory in Lexington Avenue, near Read Avenue, where he carried on his business, until taken down with pneumonia. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son.

Boston and Maine Circular.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Boston and Maine Railroad Company issued a circular notifying its 12,000 or more employes that beginning March 1 next the enforcement of discipline by suspension will be discontinued; that a record will be kept of the service of each person, and that whenever such record shall show an employe's unfitness for the service, dismissal will follow. Under the system which is to be thus superseded employes charged with carelessness, dishonesty, neglect of duty, &c., are suspended for a period ranging between six and sixty days.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

Shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week (five days) aggregated 57,692 tons, as compared with 71,070 tons the previous week, and 58,316 tons the same week last year. The Lake Shore carried 8,513 tons, the Pan Handle 7,202 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 7,023 tons, the Grand Trunk 7,192 tons, the Erie Railroad 6,965 tons, Michigan Central 5,367 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 5,116 tons, the Nickel Plate, 4,495 tons, the Wabash 4,096 tons, and the Big Four 1,633 tons.

Tarrytown Trolley Line.

The Yonkers and Tarrytown Electric Railroad Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday to operate a street surface railroad thirteen miles long, from Yonkers to Tarrytown. The capital is $750,000, and the Directors are James M. Edwards, John H. Ingram, Frederick B. Hawley, and Otto Ross of New-York City, John F. Van Name, Edgar C. Moxham, Edward P. Walker and Charles M. Calhoun of Bridgeport, Conn.

Moses Somborn.

Moses Somborn of the firm of L. Somborn & Co., importers, of 67 Broad Street, this city, died at his home, 337 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He leaves two sons—Henry G. and Edward K—and a daughter. Henry G. Somborn is one of the best-known men in amateur theatrical circles in Brooklyn.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for the quarter ended Dec. 31, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $5,849,571; operating expenses, $4,255,096; other income, $60,066; fixed charges, $1,099,513; net income, $555,027; cash on hand, $2,048,848; profit and loss, (surplus,) $11,652,218. The net income for the same quarter a year ago was $733,556.

—There was a public hearing before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in Albany yesterday on an application of the Spracuse and Oneida Lake Electric Railroad Company for an increase of its capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000. The application was taken under consideration, but no decision was given.

—W. A. Mills, who was assistant to President C. C. Waite of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, has been made General Manager of the road. This is a new office. Mr. Mills has been in the employ of the company for twenty-five years. President Waite's successor will be elected at the meeting of the Directors on March 27.

—Owing to the fact that the Supreme Court had not yet passed upon the injunction proceedings concerning the sale of the People's Traction Company's franchise, the sale, which was to have occurred in the Controller's office in this city yesterday, was postponed until March 9.

—A joint meeting of the Passenger Committees of the Central Traffic Association and the Trunk Line Association will be held in this city to-day for the purpose of considering certain matters of joint interest that were not settled at the recent meeting in Chicago.

—The Erie Railroad Company posted notices in its station in Jersey City yesterday to the effect that on and after March 1 wheelmen who wished to have their wheels carried over the road would be required to pay for their transportation.

—A rate of one fare for the round trip to and from St. Louis, and any other point, will be recommended by the St. Louis Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, for the Republican National Convention, to be held in June.

—On and after March 1 the Buffalo and Rochester divisions of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad will be consolidated under one Superintendent, C. T. Dabney will be the Superintendent.

—R. Curson Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line, says that there is no truth in the report that negotiations are pending for the transfer of the property to the Louisville and Nashville system.

—It is reported that Superintendent Henry D. Titus of the Ithaca and Auburn Branch of the Lehigh Valley system will also exercise similar authority over the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Branch.

—Judge Locke of the United States Court in Florida has changed the upset price at which the Jasksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad can be sold at public auction, from $300,000 to $350,000 in cash.

—A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, including George H. Earle, Jr., William F. Harrity, and E. W. Clay, has secured a controlling interest in the Indianapolis street railway lines.

—C. G. Warner, Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific system, is in New-York for the purpose of conferring with President Gould and the Directors of the road.

—A radical reduction of expenses is being male by Receiver C. W. Smith of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. It is expected that the general freight agency in Chicago will be abolished.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will to-day receive the report of a sub-committee appointed to look after east-bound traffic and the conditions governing it.

—For the month of January the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company reports gross earnings amounting to $2,447,368, an increase of $512,808.

—Vice President and General Manager J. J. Turner of the Vandalia Division of the Pennsylvania system has removed from Pittsburg to Terre Haute.

—George H. Branston has been appointed New-England Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with headquarters in Boston.

—J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore and First Vice President of the Big Four, has just returned from a brief trip West.

—Edgar L. Marston has been elected a Director of the Texas and Pacific Coal Company in place of H. K. Thurber.

—The office of Superintendent of Bridges on the Lake Shore Railroad, held by the late G. M. Reid, has been abolished.

—Andrew F. Burleigh, one of the receivers of the Northern Pacific, it is said, proposes to resign.

—An average of 1,000 passenger cars are handled daily in the Union Railway Station in St. Louis.

—O. D. Ashley of this city, President of the Wabash Railroad, is now in St. Louis.

TO PREVENT DIRT AND DISEASE.

Brooklyn's Ashes Will Be Gathered in Especially Built Carts.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, has at last yielded to the demand made upon him by the Women's Health Protective Association in its crusade against the ash barrel.

The women requested the Commissioner to embody in his specification that all ash barrels must be removed from the areas of residences by the contractor; that his carts must be covered, and that he must remove the ashes at night from certain streets to be designated by the Commissioner.

The new specifications were issued yesterday, and the above requests are to be found in them.

"Most of the reforms which the ladies want are already in our new specifications," said Commissioner Willis yesterday, "and if there is anything more I can do to help them perhaps the specifications can be amended to secure that end."

The women will now appoint a committee to wait upon the Common Council, to secure the passage of an ordinance compelling all householders to leave their ash barrels in their areas.

Mrs. James Scrimgeour, the President of the Women's Health Protective Association, believes that the streets will be more neatly kept if ashes are not allowed to blow around for hours at a time before the ash carts arrive.

The new specifications state that the trucks and wagons used by the contractor in removing ashes, dirt, and rubbish shall be strong and tight, and that those used in removing ashes shall be constructed in sections, with separate covers to each section.

The covers must be of solid material and so fastened in the centre or at the sides as to close tightly—the idea being to prevent the ashes from falling to the streets or being blown around by the wind.

SAYS GREGORY WAS CRAZY

Dr. C. S. Kenny Testifies as an Expert in Insanity Cases.

HE FOUND THE PRISONER A WRECK

Results of His Examination of the Wife Murder—The Prisoner's Father a Witness.

One of the jurors was missing in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court when Recorder Goff was ready to resume the trial yesterday morning of Jesse M. Gregory, for the murder of his wife, Clara, on April 6, 1895. It was evident that the Recorder was somewhat annoyed, but the frown upon his face gave place to a pleased expression when the missing juror walked in.

James S. Gregory, the father of the defendant, was placed upon the witness stand. Several letters written to him by his son's wife were produced. The first one identified was in reference to the prisoner's search for work and requested money. The witness said: "Jesse is thirty-two years old. He was about twenty-three years old when he went to Hackensack, N. J. He was in Hackensack three years before he was married. My son and his wife lived in Hackensack awhile. I do not remember just how long. Then they came to New-York. Since April 10, 1893, I saw very little of my son or his wife."

The prosecution here wanted another letter identified.

Mr. Levy, for the defense, pointing a finger at the letter, exclaimed, "I object."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne was speaking in reply to Mr. Levy, when the latter interrupted him, saying: "The gentleman is standing between me and the Recorder. I cannot see his Honor's face."

"Oh, I beg the counsel's pardon," said the people's legal representative, hastily stepping aside.

The spectators smiled, and the examination proceeded.

A letter written by the witness to a sister of the prisoner's wife was identified. In this letter the witness wrote that he came to the city to visit his daugher-in-law, but he did not have time to call upon her. The object of the Assistant District Attorney was to show whether the witness ever attempted to influence the actions of his son and daughter-in-law. It was also attempted to show by other letters that the elder Gregory had communicated with other persons, who might be called upon as witnesses.

"When did you first learn that Hattie was an eye-witness to the shooting?" asked Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Levy—I object.

"I wish to know if the witness thought it necessary to go about finding out what testimony could be produced against his son," said Mr. Osborne.

The witness showed hesitation and was not positive as to dates. Letters written by the prisoner to the witness were shown. In one of these letters the prisoner wrote to the father, complaining of his (the prisoner's) financial troubles. The writer complained of not having money enough to pay the rent of his cramped quarters, and insufficient accommodations for his children. He stated that he had $10, and added, pathetically, "You know this is not money enough. What am I to do?"

The next letter was a pointed one. In it the father wrote to the effect that he was anxious to avoid publicity.

Dr. Charles S. Kenny of Middletown, N. Y., testified that he was an expert in nervous diseases.

"Have you had a patient named Nicholas Mabee, a first cousin of the prisoner in court?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Mabee was twice admitted as a patient. He had acute mania."

"I object to this line of examination," said Mr. Osborn.

"The testimony is perfectly competent. It has relation to prisoner's condition of mind," said Mr. Levy.

The Recorder allowed the examination of witness to proceed.

"Mabee did not know that I was a physician," the witness said, "when I examined him. I was with him an hour and a half."

"I ask the witness what was the first question he put to Mabee and what was Mabee's reply in the examination at the asylum?" asked Mr. Osborn.

The witness could not exactly remember, although he was pressed by the Assistant District Attorney.

"I want the people's legal representative," said Mr. Levy, "to remember that the witness is a gentleman and to treat him as such."

A war of words ensued, in which the lawyers accused one another of unfairness. The Recorder rapped for order, and the witness continued:

"I cannot remember all that was said. I do remember the substance of the examination of Mabee. I also came to New-York to examine Gregory, the prisoner at the bar, for the purpose of ascertaining if he was probably insane at the time of the commission of the homicide."

"What was the prisoner's condition?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I object," said Mr. Osborne, "on the ground that a physician cannot be compelled to disclose confidences between himself and a patient."

"The witness was not called upon to prescribe for a patient," said Mr. Levy. "He was requested to examine a prisoner and render an opinion for the use of justice. I hold that the question which I have put to the witness is fully competent."

The Recorder ruled that the testimony was competent, and the witness continued.

"I found that the prisoner was weak physically. There was a spinal difficulty. I told him to close his eyes and walk. He did so and nearly fell. His heart was in a sensitive or irritable condition. There was a sensitiveness along his spine. When I pressed my fingers upon his back he moaned in pain. The spinal cord is virtually a continuation of the brain. When the prisoner walked he did not bring his feet squarely and firmly upon the floor. His memory was imperfect. He said he had lived happily with his wife. The prisoner told me that he once had typhoid pneumonia. He had numbness of hands. He said he had reason to believe that his wife was unfaithful, but he still loved her. He was willing to work hard for her; that she had been unkind to the children. He had purchased a pistol because he feared that some person would harm him or his family. His tongue was red. His eyes were examined by me. The pupils were dilated, permanently so. They did not contract when I held my finger close to them. The pupils were rigid. This was a bad sign. Sometimes when I spoke to him he did not seem to comprehend.

Gregory informed me that he had used morphine or laudanum.

Mr. Levy read to the witness a long statement of the defendant's trouble; of the alleged infidelity of the defendant's wife; of the finding of a man in a closet; of a fight the defendant had with the man; of the wife promising to be faithful; of his (defendant's) willingness to take her back if she would be true; of the defendant's wild actions, &c.

Mr. Levy's object in reading the statement was prefatory to asking the witness if, under the conditions—taking Gregory's physical condition into consideration—in the opinion of the witness the prisoner was insane at the time of the homicide.

"I object" said Mr. Osborne, "for the reason that irrelevant statements are included in the preface to Mr. Levy's question."

The Recorder—I rule that the question is incompetent.

Mr. Levy—I take an exception.

Mr. Levy put other similar questions, to all of which Mr. Osborne made objections. The Recorder sustained each objection of Mr. Osborne, and said: "There are several erroneous statements in Mr. Levy's summary of facts. I must rule these errors out and cannot permit their use here."

Being warned by the Recorder to confine himself to proved instead of assumed facts, Mr. Levy proceeded to describe the prisoner's physical appearance just before the murder, and said he thought the witness could give an answer as to whether the prisoner was sane or insane at the time of the killing.

The witness said: "In my opinion the prisoner was insane."

There was a sensation among the spectators at the witness's reply.

"Assuming that just before the homicide the prisoner requested his wife to go with him into another room away from his little daughter," asked Mr. Osborne, "do you think such a request an evidence of sanity?"

"Such an act might be an evidence of rationality at the time. When I examined the prisoner in the Tombs he was a physical wreck," said the witness.

The witness explained that it would not have been likely that the prisoner could feign symptoms of being a physical wreck. At any rate he could not feign objective symptoms. He might feign subjective symptoms.

Mr. Osborne continued the examination of the witness with the view of showing that the prisoner was sane at intervals, and that he might have been sane at the time of the killing.

Mr. Levy made frequent objections to this line of examination. Some of the objections were sustained, and others denied.

"Did not the fact that the prisoner went out to purchase a pistol show that he was capable of will power?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes. An insane person can show will power," said Dr. Kenny.

The witness added that insane persons often had rational moments, and sane persons sometimes acted like insane ones. He continued: "I have known persons to be sane one minute and insane the next minute. A break in memory is like a missing cog in a wheel; it is caused by an exhaustion of the nervous system."

Dr. S. W. Seward was next called as a witness. He said he had charge of an institution near Goshen, N. Y., for the insane. He had examined the prisoner in the Tombs.

The witness was about to describe the result of the examination when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

COMMODORE GERRY A WITNESS.

Miss Linbeck's Suit Against Him for Damages for False Arrest.

The trial of Margaret Linbeck's suit against Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, to recover $50,000 for false arrest and imprisonment, in Newport, R. I., was resumed yesterday morning, in Trial Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich and a jury.

Commodore Gerry engaged the plaintiff in London, England, to act as maid for his daughter, Miss Angelica Gerry. She came to this country with the Gerry family in 1893, and went to Newport. The Gerry cottage was robbed on Aug. 17, 1893, and diamonds and other jewels belonging to Miss Gerry were stolen.

Miss Linbeck was taken to the police station and detained two hours. Her baggage was then searched, but the jewels were not found.

Miss Linbeck told the story of her life and her arrest on her direct examination last Friday. She was recalled to the witness stand yesterday morning, and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the defendant, began her cross-examination. She testified that she was familiar with all of Miss Gerry's property except the jewels. A few of the diamonds she did see and know.

Mr. Nicoll questioned her closely as to what she had done on the day of the robbery. She told of her morning walks with Thomas Steer, a married man from London, for whom she had secured a place at Ogden Goelet's. She admitted telling Miss Gerry that Steer was her brother, which was not a fact. They had worked together for Lady Jane Douglas. He came to America at Miss Linbeck's request.

The plaintiff said she had charge of the room where Miss Gerry's jewels were, but not of the jewels.

Mr. Nicoll then read a letter written after the arrest by Miss Linbeck to Mr. Gerry, in which she acknowledged the receipt of $70, and said that it would take $24.75 more to pay all her expenses to Liverpool, and requested him to send the balance. Another letter was read in which she acknowledged the receipt of $12.75 more.

"Did not Mr. Gerry say to you when he discharged you that you were not conducting yourself properly?" Mr. Nicoll asked.

"No, Sir."

"What did he say?"

"He said that he did not want a woman in his employ who met men at unseemly hours for immoral purposes. I said I meet a man whose character will bear the closest investigation."

"Did not Mr. Gerry discharge you because Steer was in your room?"

"No, Sir."

"Wasn't it improper to have Steer in your room?"

"I do not think it was any more improper for me to have Mr. Steer in my room than it was for the maids to have the butler employed by Mr. Gerry in their rooms."

After a few questions about where she received certain articles of jewelry, the plaintiff was excused and left the witness stand.

Mr. Taliaferro, counsel for the plaintiff, said that he had agreed that Mrs. Gerry and Miss Angelica Gerry need not be called to the witness stand, and a written statement was read from each of them in lieu or oral testimony. The statement of Mrs. Gerry was to the effect that she had called on Lady James Douglas, and that Lady Douglas had said Miss Linbeck was honest and trustworthy in every way. A similar statement was read from Miss Gerry, in which she said that Miss Linbeck told her that she was meeting Steer every day and taking walks with him. She did not make any objection.

Mr. Taliaferro announced that the plaintiff rested, and Mr. Nicoll made a motion to dismiss the action on the grounds that in an action to recover damages for false imprisonment it was necessary to allege and prove an illegal imprisonment without reasonable cause. This, he said, the plaintiff failed to prove. He said that there was no doubt that a felony was committed, and that there was reasonable cause for the action taken by the police.

Mr. Taliaferro opposed the motion to dismiss and said: "As the pleadings are framed in the case, there is no way in which the Court can dismiss this action."

Justice Giegerich denied the motion without any comment. Mr. Nicoll asked and was granted permission to amend the defendant's pleading so as to say the arrest was made with reasonable cause and without malice.

Mr. Nicoll then renewed his motion to dismss the case, and Justice Giegerich again denied the motion.

George G. De Witt of counsel for the defendant said that the defense would show that the plaintiff went to the police station voluntarily after being told by Mr. Gerry that she need not go. He said that it would be shown that there was no record of her arrest, but that if she was arrested the police had reasonable grounds for her arrest. Mr. De Witt said that if the plaintiff's trunk was searched, the search was not made at Mr. Gerry's request, but was made at her own suggestion.

Commodore Gerry was called to the witness stand, and said that he was in the room in London when Miss Linbeck called to see his wife, and that he subsequently learned that she had been recommended by Lady James Douglas.

"Did you know that she was intimate with a married man?"

"No, I did not."

He said that on Aug. 17 he was absent on his yacht to see the race for the Astor cup. Most of his servants, he testified, had been in his service for from ten to twenty years. He said that he questioned the plaintiff about the place where the jewels were, and what her actions had been.

"I placed the matter," said Commodore Gerry, "in the hands of the Police of Newport, and Detective Richards was assigned to the case."

At Richards's suggestion, the defendant said, he employed a night watchman, and that this watchman informed him that the plaintiff was in the habit of meeting a man in the early morning, and going bathing with him. He said that Miss Linbeck wore a large number of fine jewels, which fact led him to suspect her, as he considered it very unusual for a lady's maid to wear genuine jewels.

Commodore Gerry said that he told Richards to take whatever steps he deemed necessary. He testified that he knew nothing about the searching of Miss Linbeck's baggage, and had not ordered the search.

He then told of the plaintiff's discharge. He said that she wanted to be retained, and he said: "You must go."

"What did she say?"

"She said: 'You are no gentleman.' I said: 'I do not wish to discuss the matter with you. You leave the house, or I will call the police and have you put out.'"

"What did she say?"

"She said, 'Why am I discharged in this way?'

"I said, 'I do not want any woman in my employ who meets a man, as you do.'"

The Commodore then said that he instructed Richards to pay the plaintiff the cost of a second-cabin passage to Liverpool, and he had his receipt for the money.

On cross-examination by Mr. Taliaferro, Commodore Gerry denied that the plaintiff had been employed as his daughter's personal attendant, and said she was simply employed as a maid.

"Not as a personal attendant?"

"I don't know anything about a 'personal attendant,'" said Commodore Gerry.

"Did not you actually suspect that the plaintiff was guilty of that robbery?"

"I did."

When questioned as to whether he advised certain legal proceedings, the Commodore said: "I did not, for I am too good a lewyer to advise in my own case."

"You suspected this plaintiff of being connected with this robbery because of her relations with Steer?"

"I did."

Court was then adjourned until this morning.

THE STETSON CONTEMPT CASE.

R. H. Foote, a Juror in the Levy Case, Denies Making Certain Statements.

Albert Stetson, the juror who charged De Lancey Nicoll with causing a mistrial of the action to inquire into the mental condition of Daniel Levy, appeared again late yesterday before Justice Bookstaver in Part VI. of the Supreme Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Levy was on trial as to his mental condition for several days before Justice Bookstaver and a jury. It was charged that for fourteen years he has annoyed Mrs. Harriet Lehman, being in love with her.

The fifth juror said he had been approached, and Justice Bookstaver withdrew the case from the jury.

Then Mr. Stetson charged Mr. Nicoll with having tampered with the jury.

Mr. Nicoll testified that Mr. Stetson had accused him of "putting it up with the court" to get the jury discharged.

He said on cross-examination by Wheeler H. Peckham, that the only inference he could put on the language used by Mr. Stetson was that the court had connived at the scheme.

"Now, Mr. Nicoll, you are making a serious charge against Mr. Stetson," said Mr. Peckham.

"I know it, but he made a serious charge against me," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Well, never mind about you. It is what he said about the court."

"Well, I mind what he said about me," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Oh, we can dispose of you later," said Mr. Peckham.

"Not without my having something to say," retorted Mr. Nicoll.

Robert H. Foote, the eighth juror in the case, was quoted by Mr. Stetson as saying: "Nicoll sees that he is losing the case, and is taking this measure to get out of it."

Mr. Foote was called to the stand.

"Did you use the language attributed to you by Stetson?" he was asked.

"He lies who said it," exclaimed Mr. Foote. "I never said anything of the kind. Now ask me what I did say."

"Why don't you ask him what he did say?" exclaimed Mr. Peckham. "He is trembling to tell you."

"I do not tremble as much as your man Mr. Stetson did," retorted Foote. "When he was here Friday he swallowed his words."

Cornelius J. Kane, Clerk of the Court, testified that Mr. Stetson said to him: "This is the last time you'll ever get me here. This is all a put-up job. You'll never get me here again."

The case was then adjourned.

SISTERS-IN-LAW IN COURT.

A Dispute as to the Ownership of Part of Frederick Lemien's Estate.

A suit between Louisa Lemien and Fredericka Lemien, sisters-in-law, to determine who owns the lot and house at 1,618 Fleetwood Avenue, was before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Louisa Lemien claims a life interest in the property under the will of her husband, Frederick Lemien, Jr., who died on May 6, 1894. Frederick Lemien, Sr., who owned much property in Fordham, had one daughter, Fredericka, and two sons, Frederick, Jr., and William. He deeded to his sons and daughter on Nov. 29, 1893, seven pieces of property, comprising the lots on the Lemien farm in Fordham. All of these were recorded, except one deed for the house and lot in Fleetwood Avenue, which is in dispute. The latter deed was given to Charles W. Tarbox, who was told by Frederick Lemien, Sr., not to record it until the lattef told him to do so. It was a deed made out to Frederick, Jr. Mr. Tarbox returned the deed, and two months later Frederick Lemien, Sr., died, leaving all his property to his widow, Gertrude. She kept the deed made out to her son Frederick, Jr. Two years later Frederick, Jr., died, leaving his property to the plaintiff.

There was some ill-feeling between mother and daughter-in-law when the latter demanded the deed for the Fleetwood Avenue property. Mrs. Louisa Lemien sold one of the lots of the estate for $1,000 last year. Mrs. Gertrude Lemien then, it is alleged, transferred the deed for the Fleetwood Avenue property to her daughter, Fredericka, the defendant, for $1.

The defendant, in October, 1895, called on the plaintiff, who had for three years lived in the Fleetwood Avenue house, and demanded rent. Mrs. Louisa Lemien refused, but when threatened with a dispossess warrant she paid under protest. She then got a permanent injunction from Justice Gildersleeve, through her counsel, Maurice Meyer, restraining the defendant from interfering with her.

It is alleegd by the plaintiff that Mrs. Gertrude Lemien had no power to dispose of the deed that was made out in the name of her son, and which was a part of his residuary estate, the property under the will of his widow. The property in question is worth about $10,000.

Decision was reserved.

A QUICK MURDER TRIAL.

Louis Herman Found Guilty of Killing His Wife.

One of the shortest murder trials on record came to a close in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, when a jury found Louis Herman guilty of murder in the first degree.

Herman was found guilty of killing his wife on July 15, 1895, at 104 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. He shot his wife because she refused to live with him after his release from the penitentiary. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, and the defense by T. G. Fennell.

The trial was begun at 9:30 o'clock last Friday morning before Justice Keogh, and the jury announced its verdict at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury was obtained in an hour and forty-five minutes, after the examination of forty-three talesmen. The Court sat until 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and resumed the trial at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The prosecution closed at 9:40 o'clock. Nine witnesses testified against Herman.

The only witness for the defense yesterday was Mrs. Minnie Schwendey of Brooklyn, a sister of the defendant. She testified yesterday that she had a communication with Herman's wife a few days before the shooting. The dead woman told the witness that she no longer loved her husband and cared more for a man named Lynch.

Mr. Fennell made a strong plea for his client, saying that Herman believed his wife to be unfaithful, and shot her in a moment of passion. There was no plea of insanity, temporary, permanent, or emotional.

Mr. McIntyre began to sum up for the people at 12:40 o'clock, and closed at 1:15 o'clock.

Justice Keogh made a brief charge, and at 1:30 o'clock the jury retired.

Herman was remanded until Friday for sentence. As he was leaving the courtroom he shouted to Mrs. Werner, the mother of his murdered wife, and Mrs. Schneider, the janitress of the house where the shooting was done: "This is your work."

The women looked frightened, but said nothing.

ERROR IN THE INDICTMENT.

Thomas Connery Says that if He Stole Anything It Was Money, Not Shoes.

Thomas Connery, formerly a floor-walker in A. J. Cammeyer's store, in Sixth Avenue, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, on a charge of larceny.

The complaint alleges that on Feb. 4 James Egan, a salesman in the shoe store, sold a pair of shoes for $5, and divided the money with Connery. The money had been marked by detectives, who were watching Egan at the request of the Superintendent of the store.

In Special Sessions Egan pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended on condition that he turn State's evidence.

On the trial of Connery yesterday, Egan testified that he and the accused had for some time been retaining money for shoes sold and dividing it.

When the prosecution had closed, Lyman D. Warren, counsel for the defense, asked the Judge to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the indictment charged the defendant with stealing a five-dollar pair of shoes, "whereas," said the lawyer, "if this defendant stole anything, he stole $5 in good and lawful money."

The Judge looked at the indictment and said the lawyer was correct. He immediately stopped the case, and said he would give his decision to-day.

A WITNESS ARRESTED.

Morris Margovitz Accused of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Morris Margovitz, who was a witness in a civil suit, was arrested in the Supreme Court yesterday, and taken before Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

Margovitz's home, at present, is in Springfield, Mass., and it is alleged that he has been eluding arrest for several weeks. In the complaint, it is alleged that on Dec. 24, 1895, he represented to Benjamin Glatzer of 71 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, that he was the owner of the house and lot at 72 Columbia Street, this city; that the property was mortgaged for $31,000, but that there were no other incumbrances on it. An agreement was made to convey the property to Glatzer, in exchange for certain other property and $15,000.

Glatzer paid $500, and was to get the title deed on Jan. 15. But he has not seen the title deed. He learned that Margovitz had afterwards agreed to convey the same porperty to another person, and had secured $1,000 on the agreement, and then left the State.

To Construe S. J. Tilden's Will.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard argument in the suit brought by John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, and George W. Smith for the construction of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth clauses of the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

One of the clauses to be construed provides for the establishment of a free library and reading room in Mr. Tilden's native town of New-Lebanon, N. Y. The other clause directs the trustees to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of a free library and reading room in Yonkers, and the expenditure of not more than $50,000 additional for the establishment and maintenance of the library.

In the suit brought by George H. Tilden, the trust clause was broken, but there was no decision on the two clauses which the trustees now present to the court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The reference in the case of Theodore Moss against Thomas R. Keator for possession of the latter's children, which was to have come up before Gen. Wager Swayne yesterday, has been postponed to Friday, at the request of the plaintiff. Howe & Hummel, representing, secured the postponement, and will ask Justice Andrews on Thursday for a stay until Justice Pryor, who is ill, can incorporate in his order appointing the referee certain rulings previously made by him.

—Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday sentenced James Gougherty, alias James Farrell, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, first offense, to four years and a half in State prison. Gougherty, who is an ex-convict, was indicted for a second offense. He was accused of stealing a gold watch from a store in Sixth Avenue on Feb. 1.

—Vincenzo De Santo was put on trial for murder in the first degree in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. He is accused of killing Phillipo Eppolito on April 20, 1895, at Barclay and Greenwich Streets. After a jury was secured, the court adjourned until to-day.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Edward S. Stokes, appellant, vs. William E. D. Stokes.—Argued by James C. Carter and E. Cowen for appellant, Benjamin F. Tracy for respondent.

Charles M. Tompkins et al., appellants, vs. Charles Hunter et al.—Argued by William F. Cogswell for appellants, Edward Harris and John T. Knox for respondents.

William Rook vs. New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works, appellant.—Argued by A. W. Otis for appellant, John M. Gardner for respondent.

Simon Schriver vs. Village of Johnstown, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, Andrew Nellis for respondent.

The calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 425, 441, 1,066, 447, 1,038, 407, 444, 363.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Held in Trial Term, Part IX. room—For the hearing of appeals from the City Courts and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Order of City Court.—1—McCaul vs. Jacquelin. 2—Lincoln National Bank vs. Butler.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—7—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 8—Campb

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Trade for an Up-Town Block Front—The Many Notable Auction Offerings for To-day.

Mr. Jesse C. Bennett has sold for the Fisher estate to Dr. E. Murray, at about $34,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 112 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 58 by 102.2.

The Merriam estate is reported to have sold to an operator the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 94.10½ by 102 by 99 by 110.

Mr. Henry M. Denton has exchanged his six-story business building 58 Prince Street at $65,000, and the five-story apartment house 137 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street at $30,000, with Bernhard J. Ludwig for the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, at $95,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $30,380.50, to the plaintiff, Marie G. Barth, the five-story brick flat 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Today's auction list is a large one, and contains many notable offerings. The sales referred to will take place at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified. Details are subjoined:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 60 to 66 Cannon Street, east side, 100 feet south of Rivington Street, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, as follows: 306 to 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, three five-story brick double flats, each 25 by about 88 by 99.11; also, 350 and 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, the former at the southeast corner of Manhattan Street, two five-story brick flats, one with stores, 350 being 30.10¼ by 93.11¼ by 29.2 by 100.11, and 352 being 27.8 by 100.11; also, 224 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 111.6 by 26.0½ by 103.7, five-story brownstone apartment house, with stores; also, northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 95, five-story brick apartment house; also, 864 First Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 25.01 by 100 by 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 204 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 111 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.5 five-story and basement brownstone and brick flat.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, 113 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick and stone flat. Due on judgment, $3,900; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Albert I. Sire, referee, 29 Tompkins Street, southwest corner of Delancey Street, 25 by 75, two four-story brick buildings, with stores; also, 27 Tompkins Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick building, with two-story frame extension.

By James L. Wells, assignee's sale, 151 to 157 Lewis Street, northwest corner of Third Street, 92.1 by 81.4 by 52 by 76, four-story and basement brick factory.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 699.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,920; on prior mortgage, $2,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 236 to 242 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, four five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 341 and 343 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, beginning 173 feet west of First Avenue, each 17 by 100.5, two five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgment on each, $3,320; on prior mortgage on each, $16,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, lease of southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, 20.1 by 80, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,820.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales, plot 50 by 100, east side of Clinton Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Hoboken, and plot 57 by 100, abutting in rear and fronting on Grand Street; also, 28 lots forming block bounded by Palisade and Clinton Avenues, Elm and Maple Streets, West Hoboken.

At 59 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: No. 101 Avenue D, west side, 73 feet north of Seventh Street, 24.4 by 115, five-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story tenement in rear; also 166 Avenue C, east side, 119.9½ feet south of Eleventh Street, 25 by 83, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, leasehold of 589 Park Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet north of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick stable.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, northeast corner, a five-story brick flat and store, by John Hickey of 83 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

Cottage Place, east side, 85 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for five two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, by Michael Nolan of 833 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; cost, $11,500.

Suburban Street, south side, 85 feet east of Briggs Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, by Caroline Biersack of Bedford Park, owner; cost, $5,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four-story brick flat, by Martin Walter of 2,082 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

William and Cedar Streets, northwest corner, a fifteen-story brick office building, by Thirteen Life Insurance Company of America, 49 Cedar Street, owner; cost, $800,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Ryder Avenue, northwest corner, by Henry Huber Company of 81 Beekman Street, alterations to a three-story brick factory; cost, $300.

No. 11 Nassau Street, by Max and Moses Ottinger and Isidor and Max Korn, alterations to six-story brick store and office building; cost, $6,000.

No. 107 East Thirty-sixth Street, by Mary G. Hoffman of 48 West Twenty-second Street, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 126 West Seventy-second Street, by Daniel O'Day of 128 West Seventy-second Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 261 Greene Street, by Isaac W. Horr of 31 East Thirty-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and sales-room; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 24.

JAMES ST, 92; James F. McCarty to Francis J. O'Connor $3,250
MOTT ST, e s, Lots 922 and 925, map of Bayard's East Farm, 1-7 part; also 76 Mulberry St; n e corner 2d Av and 48th St, 20x70.5, and n w corner Hestor and Allen St, 40x30; William F. Boyle to Mary F. Boyle, all title 8,000
LUDLOW ST, 90; David Amolsky and wife to Irving Bachrach 1
36TH ST, s s, 62.6 ft e of 6th Av, 25.6x74.1; John M. Tierney, referee to Albert J. Adams 63,000
32D ST, 36 West; John Jay White to William C. Muschenheim 70,000
42D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John Campbell to Bridget Brennan 35,000
77TH ST, 56 East; Mathilde S. Mackintosh to Ellen Heath 1
MADISON AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x70; Henry Kammerer and wife to John W. Steiner 26,000
129TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 50x99.11; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Francis Doran 47,000
LOT 168, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania; John Mauser to Mary Mauser, ½ part 1
UNION AVE, w s, 100 ft s of Kelly St, 50x90; Patrick Donohue to Anton Ragette 18,000
LOT 80 and south ½ of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville; William H. Bard to Harriet E. Bard 1
OLD SLIP, 21; John H. Waydell and wife to Arbuckle Brothers 13,500
BAYARD ST, 22 and 24; George Blume to Minnie Blume 35,500
58TH ST, 222 East; Rosa Schreiber to David Goldsmith 29,500
97TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Jacob M. Newman to William H. Hall 1
98TH ST, 150 East; Adam Moran and wife to Edward O'Beirne 1
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 96.8x100.11; Ida Miller to William P. Youngs. 1
WEST END AV, w s, 74.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80 Murdo Tolmie and wife to Henry C. Stevens, Jr. 26,000
107TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 139th St, 25x100; George B. Pentz and wife to Catharine Fitzpatrick 1
CANAL AV, w s, 425 ft n of 155th St, 56.7x100; M. Theresa Cotes to Henry Farley 1
UNION AV, n w corner of 168th St, 38x101; Hugo Bund to Salbina Bund 2
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 52 ft n of 168th St, 20x irregular; Catherine F. Wetmore, as executrix, to Elizabeth Allen.. 2,000
AVENUE A, n w s, Lots 213 and 214, map of farm of Charles Berrian, 51.4x105.4x50x94; Margaret Brett and others to Abby Delaney 1
JENNINGS ST, s s, 95.2 ft e of Union Av, 19.11x114.8x18.5x107.2; William H. Wright and others to Edmund Schnabel. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Grace Lewy to same. 1
LOTS 261 and 310, map of Washingtonville; William H. Bard to Harriet E. Bard, 2D AV, s s, Lot 405, map of Wakefield; Mary L. Flannagan to Margaret Flannagan 1
BERRIAN AV, w s, 250 ft n of Elisabeth St, 25x100; John Dougherty and others to Ellen Dougherty 800
MADISON AV, e s, 204.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x93; Henrietta C. Schroeder to John J. Spies 1
BERRIAN AV, w s, 275 ft n of Elisabeth St, 25x100; Ellen Dougherty and others to Cornelius J. Earley 800
AVENUE A, n w s, Lots 213 and 214, map of building lots at Fordham; Abby Delaney to Mary Delaney and another.. 1
4TH ST, e s, 53.9 ft n of Perry St, 17.11x50; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Andrew J. Cavagnara and wife 6,425
8TH AV, 342 and 344; Townsend Wandell and others to William C. Strange... 35,000
80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and wife to Murdo Johnlie ....
8TTH ST, 35 West; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Karoline Buchsbaum 1
129TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 50x99.11; Francis Doren and wife to William D. Bruns 1
8TH AV, 2,437; Arthur A. Carey and wife to Henry Gerken 23,500
SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 23; William S. Herriman and others to Roderick W. Cameron and another 10
BOULEVARD, s w corner of 147th St, 25.6x99.11; Gustav Deisler and wife to Denis J. Dwyer and another 10
8TH AV, 2,435; Arthur A. Carey and wife to Julia L. Bruegemann 23,500
150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118.5; Thomas Lenane to Babetta Blumenthal 8,000
MATILDA ST, e s, Lot 74, map of South Washingtonville; William H. Bard to H. E. Bark 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN, Annie E., and another to W. H. Muller; 42 University Place, 5 years... $1,500
CONNOLLY, Mary J., to Frederick Tarail; n s of Turnpike Road, 108 ft w of Washington St, 39x irregular; also adjoining slip, for shed purposes, 3 years..... 840
HART, Julius, and another to John Byrne; n w corner of 9th Av and 55th St, 7½ years 2,600
HICKS, Lord A. W. W., to Francis A. Stout; 12 West 14th St, 6 years..... 10,000
McCOY, Martha J., and others to Christian Zabriskie; 336 6th Av, 3 years..... 3,200
REUBERT, Annie E., to Albert Wild; w s of King's Bridge Road, 40 ft n of 194th St, 2 years..... $360 to 420
SCHWARTZ, Philip, and another to Samuel Printz; 171 Attorney St, 8 years.... 540
NATHAN, Henry C., to Isidore Bemak; 101 East 78th St, 2 years..... 300
VOGEL, William, to Jacob Baumann & Brother; 1,479 to 1,483 3d Av, 10 years.. 9,000
WHITAKER, John E., to John C. Brinkmann; 795 8th Av, 5 years, store, &c.... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 36th St, 62.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year $45,000
ALLEN, Elizabeth, to Catharine E. Wetmore, executrix of Richard C. Combes; w s of Franklin Av, 52 ft n of 168th St, 1 year 1,500
BLUMENTHAL, Babetta, to Thomas Leanane; n s of 150th St, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 9 months..... 15,000
SAME to same; n s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 9 months..... 2,500
SAME to same; n s of 150th St, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 9 months..... 7,800
SAME to same; same property, 9 months.. 200
BAILEY, Sarah J., to the Oriental Bank; n s of 20th St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, note, 3 months 4,000
CALDWELL, William H., and Frank Hardy and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 125th St, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 90,000
CAMERON, Roderick W., and William A. Street to same; 23 South William St and 45 Stone St, 3 years..... 30,000
CRAWFORD, Mary T., to Margaret L. Crow; s s of 156th St, 90 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 5,000
COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to John Eyerding and Catherine Hesson, s s of 147th St, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years 15,500
DORAN, Francis, to Eva S. Cochran; s s of 129th St, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years. 40,000
COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to Francis Speir, Jr.; s s of 147th St, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 9 months..... 1,500
DELANEY, Thomas, and wife to John M. Kuhbauch and wife; n w s of Avenue A, Lots 213 and 214, map of C. Berrian farm, 3 years..... 1,500
DORAN, Francis, and wife to the Murray Hill Bank; s s of 129th St, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 6 months..... 12,000
DONOHUE, Patrick, to James F. Osterhoudt, guardian, &c.; e s of Union Av, 128.2 ft s of 152d St, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to Rebecca A. Brinck; e s of Union Av, 94.10 ft s of Kelly St, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to same; e s of Union Av, 111.6 ft s of Kelly St, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to Smith Williamson; e s of Union Av, 94.10 ft s of Kelly St, 1 1-5 months.. 900
EGGER, Jacob, and wife to Gottfried Back; e s of Stebbins Av, 488.4 ft n of 163th St, 2 years..... 600
ENGESTROM, Charles A., to Levi H. Mace; n s of 1st St, Lot 604, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 250
FLOYD, John G., to United States Trust Company of New-York; s e corner of John and Gold Sts, 3 years..... 20,000
FARLEY, Henry, to M. Theresa Cotes; w s of Canal Av, 425 ft n of 135th St, 1 year 20,612
GOLDSMITH, David, and wife to Rosa Schreiber; s s of 58th St, 302 ft e of 2d Av, 10 years..... 20,000
GRUNHUT, Rachel G., individually and as executrix of Louis Grunhut, to Mary Grunhut; n s of 8th St, 206.6 ft w of 5th Av, and other property, secures surety, &c..... 22,000
HULLIHAN, Francis M., and wife to Mary E. Hamblen; n e corner of 52d St and 9th Av, 1 year 1,700
IRELAND, Mary De F., and Joseph, to A. Alonzo Teets; w s of Manhattan Av, 487 East, 48.5 ft n of 120th St, 3¼ years. 9,000
JUNGE, Henry, and wife to Cornelius J. Donovan; n s of 163d St, 168.9 ft w of Columbus Av, installments 4,000
MORRIS, Albert C., and wife to Charles H. Anal; n s of 145th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 6,000
MUSCHENHEIM, William C., to Central Trust Company, New-York; s s of 32d St, 23 ft e of Broadway, 5 years 50,000
McCORMICK, Peter, and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner Hester and Eldridge Sts, 1 year. 30,000
McMANUS, Anna M., to The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 222 East 33d St, 3 years 5,000
McRICKARD, Samuel, and wife to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Tinton Av, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, installments 5,760
O'BEIRNE, Edward, to Adam Mosan; 150 East 98th St, 5 years 1,000
O'RYAN, Frances, to Elizabeth Crowley; w s of Fulton Av, 150 ft s of 171st St, demand 775
RYAN, Julia R., to Ann Malloy; s s of 2d Av, 80.6 ft s w of Devoe St, 3 years 1,500
REGAN, Mary, and husband to Andrew N. Mathews; n s of 134th St, 205 ft w of Park Av, demand 190
SPEIDEN, John W., and wife to Mark Collin and another; e s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 1 year 1,500
SAME to Henry Kammerer; same property, 3 years 6,000
SMITH, John B., and wife to Henry D. Winans; s s of 90th St, 305 ft w of Central Park West, demand 5,000
STRANGE, William C., to Townsend Wandell and others, executors, &c., of Hiram M. Forrester; 342 and 344 8th Av, 5 years 25,000
SOLOMON, Marx, and wife to Henry De F. Weeks, trustee; n s of Henry St, 47.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 5 years.. 25,000
SWANTON, Mary A., to Terence Jacobson; 152 Madison St, 2 years 1,500
TOMILE, Murdo, and wife to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.; 206 West 80th St, 1 year. 4,000
TEFFT, David C., and wife to Marion A. Ferguson; old n s of Cole St, 100 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 3,000
SAME to same; old line of King's Bridge Road and property on Bainbridge Av, e corner, 3 years 4,000
TOTTEN, John, and wife to Theodore M. Bertine; s s of 49th St, 180 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000
WEBER, Louise, to Amelia H. Hope; 115 West 134th St, 5 years 17,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUCE, Matilda W., to Catharine W. Bruce, executrix $10,000
CUSHMAN, Archibald F., and others, executors, &c., of James Cushman, to trustees for Charles A. Cushman, (two assignments) 1
HERRMAN, Morris S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Comapny 35,000
HIGGINS, Mary L., to James L. Breese and another, trustees 1
JOHNSEN, Martin, to Meyer S. Auerbach 1
LAUSON, Jacob, to James H. Walker..... 6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Henry H. and Edward H. Landon, trustees for Annie L. Howes.. 20,000
SAME to same, trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 11,000
WEED, Hanford S., administrator of Seth C. Weed, to John S. Davenport 1
CAMPBELL, Mary H., to Jennie C. Johnston, guardian of Arthur H. Clinchy... 8,000
CARTER, Peter, executor for Mary L. Carter, to Peter Carter and another, trustees of Peter Carter 9,000
HEIMBURG, Charles H., to Daniel Vossler, Jr., and wife 1,000
HARVEY, William A., to Hannah V. Deshler 1,000
ISENBURGER, Louis, and others, trustees for Rosina Blum, to Albert L. Blum 1,500
LYON, Libbie N., to Payson Merrill..... 12,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Louis P. Mahler 2,516
SAME to John A. Lewis and others, trustees of Benjamin B. Sherman 16,184
SAME to Clara A. M. Greer..... 23,144
SNIFFEN, John R., to Lesher, Whitman & Co. 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Julia J. Duncan, administratrix of Samuel A. Duncan 18,000
VAN PELT, Frank, to David Quigley.... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

31ST ST, 35 East; Eugene Marcile against August Seltzman and others, (partition.)
ORCHARD ST, e s, 150 ft s of Grand St, 25 ft front; August Samuels against Rosa Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
157TH ST, 547 East; Katharina Linck against George H. Warren and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1ST AV, w s, 77.2 ft w of 76th St, 25x75; Albert Wokal against Louis Wokal and others, (partition.)
FIKE ST, 48; Loretta De S. Carey, guardian, &c, against Edward L. Carey, (forfeiture of life interest.)
140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft front; Sarah E. Woodbury against Max Bloom and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

94TH ST, 205 East; John Dosso against John Farrell, owner and contractor.. $140
106TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 50 ft front; Schaef & Berg against Edward C. Thatcher, owner and contractor 425
MORRIS AV, e s, 149 ft n of 161st St, 21.6x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Mary L. Ward, owner; Henry Taylor, contractor 343
MORRIS AV, e s, 170.6 ft n of 161st St, 21.6x100; same against same 343
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD and Lorillard St, n e corner, 66.8x21; Robert Hughes against Annie Donohue, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor 120
WESTCHESTER and Intervale Avs, s w corner, —x—; William Grace against Mary Norz, owner; Morris and Louisa Cohn, contractors 250
UNION AV, e s, 196 ft n of 152d St, 22x95; James McGovern against Alexander McDonald, owner and contractor.. 750
71ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 40x100; Herman Swartz against Caroline Hartwell, owner and contractor. 190
LINCOLN ST, w s, 275 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; L. Foirier against Charles W. Smith and others, owners; Theodore Priebe, contractor 40
98TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Michael Cerrito against Peter and Johanna Saituray, owners and contractors 200

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WILBUR LARREMORE, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties

No. 57 Broadway and 33 Trinity Place, Northwest Corner Exchange Alley. 95 and 97 Liberty Street, 34, 36, and 38 Harrison Street, Northeast Corner Washington St. 35 West 13th Street, 449 to 459 West 14th Street, 444 to 450 West 15th Street, and 149, 151, 155, & 157 E. 55th St.

For maps, terms, and particulars apply to STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (444)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1896,
At 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Sale, in Partition,
under the direction of
Edward Jacobs, Esq., Referee, the

Valuable Tenement Property,

consisting of 4 five-story brick tenements, with lots,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon St.,

between Delancey and Rivington Sts.
For maps, &c., apply to GOLDFOGLE & COHN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 271 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, February 26th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

11 Handsome Private Residences.

100 E. 58th St., cor. Park Av. 104, 106, 108, 110 E. 58th St. 103, 107, 109, 111 E. 65th St. 515, 517 East 117th St.

HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Referee, 120 B'way.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys., 54 William St.
Maps at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway, or 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer
Will sell at auction at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, February 25th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
Public Auction Sale of Choice
INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
consisting of 9 substantial 5-story apartment houses. Rent roll guaranteed.
306, 308, and 310 West 129th St., 25x88x100 each.
N. E. corner of Manhattan Av. and 118th St., 25x90x95.
350 West 124th St., stores, 30.3x86x100, irregular.
353 West 124th St., 27.8x86x100.
224 West 116th St., stores, 25x90x111, irregular, 100-foot street.
204 West 69th St., 18x90x100.
804 1st Av., stores, 25x65x100.
The houses are all rented and they are in perfect condition; terms most liberal; fullest inspection solicited.
Under the direction of CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Atty., 1,402 or 111 Broadway. Maps, lists of rentals, mortgages, and terms at the attorney's office, or at the office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 440, 442 AND 444 SIXTH AVENUE,
S. E. COR. 27TH ST.
520 6TH AV.,
N. E. COR. 31ST ST.
104 WEST 56TH ST.
S. DE WALLTEARSS & CO.
will sell at public auction,
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. DUVIVIER, EXECUTOR of the last will and testament of CHARLES E. CAZET, DECEASED,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon.
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK,
the above-mentioned desirably located
6TH AV. BUSINESS CORNERS AND 56TH ST. DWELLING.
For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 171 Broadway, (Telephone call 355 Cortlandt,) or
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR, 88 NASSAU ST.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FLUSHING, L. I.—For Sale or to Let—A desirable three-story frame dwelling, about 52x54 feet, with all modern improvements; containing five rooms and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms and two baths on second story, and servants' rooms on third story; tastefully decorated and in fine order; the plot is 100x about 200 feet, with garden; rent, $1,200 per annum; unfurnished. Apply to (778)
BENJ. RICHARDS,
59 LIBERTY ST.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors; passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 508 5th Av.

A.—24 EAST 42d ST., CLOSE TO 5th AV.—Entire first floor; also offices and apartments above; moderate rentals. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport, completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathrooms, warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

94TH ST, 205 East; John Dosso against John Farrell, owner and contractor.. $140
106TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 50 ft front; Schaef & Berg against Edward C. Thatcher, owner and contractor 425
MORRIS AV, e s, 149 ft n of 161st St, 21.6x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Mary L. Ward, owner; Henry Taylor, contractor 343
MORRIS AV, e s, 170.6 ft n of 161st St, 21.6x100; same against same 343
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD and Lorillard St, n e corner, 66.8x21; Robert Hughes against Annie Donohue, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor 120
WESTCHESTER and Intervale Avs, s w corner, —x—; William Grace against Mary Norz, owner; Morris and Louisa Cohn, contractors 250
UNION AV, e s, 196 ft n of 152d St, 22x95; James McGovern against Alexander McDonald, owner and contractor.. 750
71ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 40x100; Herman Swartz against Caroline Hartwell, owner and contractor. 190
LINCOLN ST, w s, 275 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; L. Foirier against Charles W. Smith and others, owners; Theodore Priebe, contractor 40
98TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Michael Cerrito against Peter and Johanna Saituray, owners and contractors 200

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Borrowers on Mortgage

should apply directly to this company. Every good mortgage promptly accepted. $104,000,000 loaned during the past seven years. Low fees for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ... $1,250,000.

For Sale—Easy Terms.

No. 16 East 82d St.; private residence, near Metropolitan Museum; 25 feet wide; 4-story, basement and 2-story extension; new exposed plumbing; beautiful, fresh decorations; immediate possession. Inquire on premises or of
E. E. ANDROVETTE,
218 Fulton St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4% New-York City Property Only.
4, 4½, and 5 %.
LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OF FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

NO. 14 EAST 11th ST.—For Sale or to Let Unfurnished—Very desirable four-story brick, 21 feet wide; with butler's pantry extension. Apply to (781)
BENJ. RICHARDS,
59 LIBERTY ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET.
58 EAST 25th. Newly decorated.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 WEST 27TH ST.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS

DELIGHTFUL RESORT. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Sprigs Valley.
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address **FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.**
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

A modern house to let in the most attractive part of the city, on high ground; fully furnished, including silver, linen, blankets, &c.; all modern conveniences; furnace, electric lights, &c.; stable, garden, horses, and carriages included. Apply to owner, Dr. JOHN T. METCALFE, or
J. METCALFE THOMAS, Agent,
19 Liberty St., New-York.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Atlantic City, N. J. Opens Feb. 29. Virginia Av. near Beach. Beautiful modern structure in the fashionable section. Heated throughout by steam. Capacity, 250. Illustrated Booklet mailed with Special Spring Rates. Hotel coach meets all trains.
CHARLES E. COPE.

HOTEL HOFFMAN,
Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach.
Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.
M. M. & V. MARSH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Jacotot School,

11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School

for Young Boys.
Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell
at Madison Square Garden, New-York,
Feb. 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1896, Days and Evenings, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M.,
350 TROTTING BRED HORSES,
consigned from
CALIFORNIA, KENTUCKY, NEW-ENGLAND, and the
MIDDLE and WESTERN STATES,
by such well-known breeders as WILLIAM CORBITT, California; MONROE SALISBURY, California; C. H. KERNER, Massachusetts; W. H. H. MOODY, New-Hampshire; C. W. BAKER, Maryland; MIDDLETON & SON, Kentucky; JAS. T. WALKER, Maryland; LINES BROS., Rochester, N. Y., AND MANY OTHERS.
Such great horses will be sold as
DIRECT, 2:05¾, p.; MUTA WILKES, 2:11; DOLLY W., 2:18, p.; BURLINGAME, 2:18¼; DAVID B., 2:29¼; EVOLUTIO, 2:13¾, p.; CRESSON, 2:18½, p.; RAVENSCROFT

UNDERGROUND ROAD PLAN

E. M. Shepard Before the Supreme Court Commission.

SUMMING UP FOR RAPID TRANSIT

What He Says of Broadway Property Owners' Opposition and the Question of the Cost.

The Supreme Court Commissioners appointed to take evidence to determine whether or not an underground railroad should be constructed in accordance with the plans of the Rapid Transit Board met again yesterday at 256 Broadway.

Commissioner Frederic R. Coudert, Chairman; George Sherman, and W. H. Gelshenen were present. President Alexander E. Orr and Seth Low of the Rapid Transit Board were also in attendance. Chief Engineer Parsons was recalled, and testified that the building in City Hall Place which cracked during the excavation for an adjoining building was only 3 feet and 5 inches from the line of excavation, and not 7 feet, as had been testified to before the commission. Then Edward M. Shepard began summing up. He said, first, it was not disputed that additional rapid-transit facilities were required in New-York, and that these facilities should at least be equal to those proposed by the Rapid Transit Board, and continued:

If, however, it appears from the evidence advanced by the protesting property owners that the injuries which would result to property would be so great as to overcome the benefits which would flow from the construction of the railroad, then unquestionably it will be the duty of this commission to report in the negative as regards the proposed railroad.

The question for this commission to consider, and the only one, in my opinion, is whether the objections of the abutting property owners are so serious and so completely established as to outweigh all the benefits to the public from the proposed road.

Mr. Shepard next began to attack the objections that had been offered by the protestants against the underground road. He called attention to the wonderful growth that had taken place in the City of New-York, and said it was only fair to assume that this growth would be as great in the future as it had been in the past. There will be also an enormous increase in business within the next ten years, he declared, and there must be enormous profit to the city from improved rapid transit facilities.

Counsel then went on to say that the gentlemen who owned the valuable property between Fourteenth Street and Bowling Green were always opposed to rapid transit. The elevated road he said, was, however, built.

"No doubt," he said, "the elevated railroads have served a great purpose, but I venture to say that if there were no elevated railroads at present in New-York no one would have the audacity now to advise an elevated system for this city."

At this juncture Chairman Coudert said that Mr. Shepard had touched upon a point which he regarded as very important. He desired light on the subject from both sides. Did he understand Mr. Shepard to say that the inquiry commission was not empowered to consider the Rapid Transit Commission's proposals in the light of a broad public policy, or to consider the question from every point of view bearing upon the desirability of the plans?

Mr. Shepard replied that he intended to discuss this question more fully, but he held that the inquiry commission had no legal authority to consider the question of cost. Mr. Shepard said that the citizens of New-York City, by their votes in the election of 1894, showed that they were in favor of municipal construction of a rapid transit railroad.

"Three out of every four citizens," said he, "voted in favor of municipal construction, and I add that those who so voted, voted in substance in favor of an underground railroad."

He went into a history of the opposition to the construction of the elevated railroad, and said at the time it was conceded that the property owners were placed in a cruel position, but that it was necessary that the vast community must on the whole override the interests of a comparatively small number of citizens. Mr. Shepard traced the history of the appointment of the present Rapid Transit Board after the popular vote of 1894, and paid a high compliment to the members of the commission. He said also:

It is a remarkable fact that every element opposed to the underground railroad appeared before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, save one, and now come forward to offer all the opposition possible. They were absolutely dumb until were committed to the route, and not one objection of any kind was made by the Broadway property owners until all the public authorities were committed to this plan and route.

This Rapid Transit Board gave ample notice that it was going to adopt the present plans, and nobody was taken unawares. Notice was sent out Feb. 5, 1895, and the plans were not adopted until the following May. No plan for rapid transit has ever had consideration beginning to compare with the consideration that has been accorded to the present plan.

If the commission should decide against the plans prepared by Mr. Parsons, and negative the proposed construction, the plans and theories offered by the opposition experts, Messrs. O'Rourke, Galligan, and McNulty, will remain unproved, as far as practicability is concerned; but if, gentlemen, you approve of the proposed route, a responsibility will rest on the Rapid Transit Board, and the opposition theories and plans will be afforded an opportunity of being thoroughly tested.

Only one-third of the Broadway property owners south of Thirty-ninth Street are opposed to the underground railroad. The William Waldorf Astor estate has not appeared here in opposition to the road, and it is to be presumed, therefore, that the trustees are not opposed to it. The William Astor estate has signed the consent for the construction of the road. The trustees of the estate of William Waldorf Astor, one of the largest along Broadway, do not consider that the construction of the contemplated route will in any manner whatever interfere with or depreciate the value of their property along Broadway.

The same property owners who are now opposing the present rapid transit plans also opposed the construction of the cable road along Broadway, which it is now conceded increased the value of property on that thoroughfare. The more accessible a street is, the more valuable becomes the property on it.

Mr. Shepard contended that there was no doubt but that the proposed railroad would pay. He cited figures showing that the net earnings of the elevated railroad during the year 1895 were $4,740,572, and said that if the underground road only earned two-thirds of that income it would be an exceedingly profitable venture for either a private capitalist or the municipality.

In talking about the vaults along Broadway, which the opposition declared would be injured by the construction of the road, Mr. Shepard said:

Why, 18 per cent. of the vaults between Park Place and Fourteenth Street are unused for any purpose whatsoever, and only 3 8-10 per cent. occupied by machinery.

Counsel next dealt with the question of the cost of the road, and said:

I respectfully submit that the Commission has not to deal with the question of cost. Our friends on the other side say that the cost of the road is restricted to $50,000,000. There is no such provision in the statute. The provision of the statute is that the amount of bonds to be issued shall not, without the consent of the Legislature, exceed the sum of $50,000,000, that is to say, when the Rapid Transit Commission comes to build the road, it shall not involve the city in a greater debt than $50,000,000.

At this point Mr. Coudert interposed and said: "Suppose that it would cost $75,000,000 to build the road, what do you think would be our duty then?"

"I think," replied Mr. Shepard, "that your duty would be to report in favor of the construction of the road."

Mr. Shepard contended that the question of cost was entirely a matter for the Legislature and the administrative financial officials of the city to deal with, and that it did not come within the province of the commission. He went on to say that the estimates for proposed great public undertakings generally exceeded the actual cost, and he claimed that the experts produced by counsel for the Rapid Transit Board were entitled to more weight than those produced by Mr. Zabriskie on behalf of the Broadway property owners.

Mr. Shepard concluded his address by quoting a lot of figures showing that Mr. Parson's estimates allowed an ample margin for all possible contingencies.

George G. De Witt, representing protesting property owners along Broadway, read a number of statutory enactments and ordinances passed in 1812 and 1817 governing the construction of vaults. He said that the city had derived considerable revenue from these vaults, and any invasion of them now would be injurious to the owners.

At this juncture an adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Treasury Gold Reserve $106,749,756.

Gold deposits at the Sub-Treasury, in payment for new bonds, were reported at $600,000 yesterday and withdrawals at $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at $106,749,756. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $351,200. So far, about $90,000,000 of the $111,000,000 for which the new bonds were sold have been paid into the Treasury and the National bank depositories.

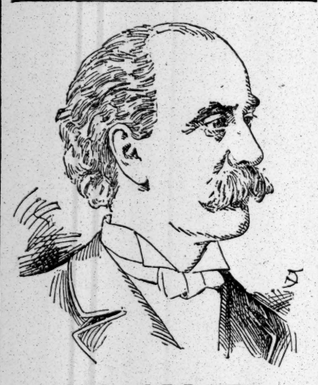
HE TELLS OF HIS MISSION

WHAT THE REV. DR. BARROWS WOULD ACCOMPLISH IN INDIA.

Will Not Discuss Indian Philosophy but Sets Forth Truths Centered in the Christian Religion.

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Presbyterian Building, in Fifth Avenue, to bid godspeed to the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows of Chicago, who will sail to-day on the way to India to conduct the lecture course founded by Mrs. C. E. Haskell, in connection with the University of Chicago.

On the platform with Dr. Barrows were the Rev. Dr. Cobb of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. Dr. S. Chamberlain of the Arcot Mission of India, the Rev. Dr.



The Rev. J. H. Barrows.
Told of His Mission to India in Behalf of Christianity.

Ellinwood, the Rev. Dr. McNiece, the Rev. M. McConaughty of the Young Men's Christian Association of India, Chaplain C. C. McCabe of the Methodist Board of Missions, and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown, President of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Chamberlain said he was happy to welcome Dr. Barrows to the Indian mission field because he knew that he would do good service there, and not be like many who, "be it said in shame and sorrow, have come from Christian America to harm the work there." The speaker told briefly of his own twenty-six years of mission work in India, and characterized Hinduism as a cult of which the main ingredient is abomination.

Dr. Ellinwood said he voiced the sentiments of the American Church when he declared that he looked with deepest interest to the result of Dr. Barrows's work in India. He called on Dr. Barrows to tell something of what he hoped to accomplish and of how he hoped to accomplish it.

Dr. Barrows said the purpose of the proposed course of lectures was to set forth the claims of the Christian faith in such a friendly, temperate, and conciliatory way as to secure, if possible, a favorable interest on the part of educated Hindus. A cordial welcome has been given, except that the Mohammedan scholars have been studiously silent. The Hindus, Parsees, Buddhists, representatives of the Brahmo Somaj, and many secular papers welcome the foundation.

"I think," said Dr. Barrows, "I am very modest in my expectations in regard to this mission. Providentially, I have come to stand for certain ideas, and have been given the place in the hearts of the non-Christian world which I hope may be utilized to the glory of God. I do not go to the Orient to discuss Indian philosophy, but to set forth what I believe to be the essential truths that centre in Jesus Christ. I have been promised a cordial welcome by several missionary conferences, and on the part of non-Christian friends. I hope to plant a few seeds which may in time grow into fruitage beneath Oriental skies. I shall set forth what I deem the elements of Christian faith. I shall declare what I believe to be the grounds of Christian hope, and you will pray that all that I speak may be spoken in the accents and language of Christian love.

"I shall not deem it my mission to deny the presence of truth in other religions, but rather to show how historically in a line of Israel and Israel's greatest prophet God has brought full salvation for the race.

"I hope to be of real service, though the service may be a slight one, to the missionary cause. I shall not attempt to teach any fully developed system of Western philosophy, but to plant some seed of Christian faith, which may ripen in the East. The whole missionary field of the world needs some new Christopher Columbus to discover a shorter route to the Indies and a more direct channel to the convictions and consciences of the Asiatic Continent.

"To my thought everything is pointing toward the twentieth century as the time when great changes will occur in missionary methods, and when a new, diviner hopefulness will be breathed into the Church of Jesus Christ. The world needs the Christian religion. I speak with some confidence on this point. In the providence of God, I have given time during five of the best years of my life to the examination of this question, and I have had opportunities such as few other men have had of seeing and knowing the best side of the ethnic religion. I count as my friends Parsees and Hindus, Buddhists and Confucianists, Shintoists and Mohammedans. I know what they say about themselves, and I think I know their needs."

Dr. Barrows was obliged to hold a general reception before he was permitted to leave the platform. Men and women crowded from their seats to shake his hand and wish him godspeed in his work.

TO ABOLISH THE ASH SCOWS.

Col. Waring Thinks Them a Useless Expense to City—Boatmen Excited.

Col. Waring has issued an order doing away with the four ash scows of the city after March 1. The scows are stationed at the foot of Sixty-ninth Street, North River, off Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, Communipaw, and Buttermilk Channel, and are used for carrying away ashes from steam vessels in the harbor. They are owned by Stephen Forshay. The city pays him $6 a day for each scow, and in addition some fee is charged vessels for taking their ashes. The ashes are used for filling in, and are not dumped at sea. The stations are designated by the United States Government, which does not permit the dumping of ashes from steam vessels in the waters of the harbor.

No other provision seems to be made for the ashes, and owners of steam vessels are making loud complaint. The Commissioners of Steam Navigation are to hold a meeting to-day to consider the matter, and tugboat owners are going to appeal to United States Supervisor of the Habor Delehanty and to the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

It is understood that Col. Waring believes the use of the scows is confined largely to private corporations, and is not sufficient to justify the expense to the city.

J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

The J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, formerly the Manhattan Hospital, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, issued its annual report yesterday. It shows: Number of persons receiving benefit from the hospital, 8,180; treated in the hospital, 706; treated in the dispensary, 5,778; cases treated in the emergency ward, 867; cases treated by the ambulance surgeon and not taken to the hospital, 829; ambulance calls for the year, 1,174.

Of the 706 patients treated in the hospital there were 82 deaths, 39 of which were Coroners' cases.

At the beginning of last year, according to the Treasurer's report, the balance on hand was $1,373.43. The amount received during 1895 by gifts and subscriptions was $11,424.58, and by funds and receipts for services and a donation by Superintendent Finn of 10 per cent. of his income, $7,895.45. The expenses during the year were $20,291.19, leaving a balance of $402.27.

Lost His Exchange Membership.

L. G. Tewksbury lost his membership in the Consolidated Exchange yesterday for refusing to report the names of brokers with whom he had dealings, the rule requiring that names be attached to each transaction. On his refusal, the Exchange offered his certificate for sale, and bought it in for $150.

This new market value for Consolidated certificates is the lowest made public since the exchange decided to reduce the membership from 2,400 to 1,600, with the view of increasing the value of membership certificates. They have been quoted recently at $250 to $300.

ACCUSED OF CRUELTIES

James W. Pierce's Examination Continued at White Plains.

PROSECUTION'S MANY WITNESSES

New Evidence Introduced and Evidence Formerly Given Corroborated by Inmates of the Home.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court room in the Court House was to-day crowded with spectators to listen to the witnesses' stories of punishments which they said had been inflicted by Superintendent James W. Pierce of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, against whom charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment have been made.

Referee Daniel W. Guernsey of Poughkeepsie presided. The examination on the part of the people was conducted by H. T. Dykman, and the defense was conducted by ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills.

The space outside the railings and in the gallery was crowded with women and schoolgirls, the latter with their books under their arms. All White Plains takes a great interest in this investigation, and everybody who can get away from business or usual occupations made it a point to be present at the hearing. There was a full representation of the Board of Managers. They occupied the chairs in the jury box

Several times the audience expressed its approval or disapproval of the testimony of witnesses by applauding or hissing, which Referee Guernsey promptly checked by threatening to clear the room if it were repeated.

William Bogart of Yonkers was the first witness. He said he had been chained to William Mabie for two weeks. When shown the cat-o'-nine-tails that has been on exhibition throughout this examination, he declared that it was not the one that was used to inflict punishment, but that one a good deal heavier and more formidable, with twenty lashes instead of nine, was used. He had been committed for truancy and throwing dice, he said.

Thomas Owens of Brewster testified that he had been punished with the strap, "cat," and breeching strap, with a heavy buckle on it. That his finger had been broken by one of these punishments; that he had been lashed with a horsewhip; had seen other children punished the same way; had seen Pierce hit children on the head with a hymn book in Sunday school, and that he was always naked when whipped, and bore the marks three and four weeks.

The cross-examination tried to connect the broken finger with a railroad accident at Tuckahoe.

Charles Roberts, son of William Roberts, a little ex-inmate of the home, said he was ten years of age; that Superintendent Pierce had whipped him with the cat-o'-nine-tails, which left bloodmarks; that the middle finger of his left hand had been broken by being struck with the wooden handle of the "cat"; that he had been whipped on all parts of the body while stripped; that he saw other boys whipped in the home with a cat-o'-nine-tails by Superintendent Pierce, and that one of the boys was named Lyons and another was a cripple, who used a crutch. He once saw a boy whipped with a horsewhip in the stable by the Superintendent, he said. He had been a Miss Morrell, one of the attendants use the "cat" on a boy. The witness had been committed to the home from Yonkers by Judge Donoghue. He was attending the High School. His offense was playing truant.

Under cross-examination he said he had been punished for talking in bed. He was in the Home six or seven months. At present he is going to school in Yonkers, and living with his mother. Albert Jackson, another ex-inmate, went to the witness and got him to go to this examination and testify. Jackson has already testified.

Nettie Gilbert, recalled, said that she knew the young man Owens, who had testified; that she had seen his finger "all swelled up" when he came from the barn; that she had seen another, whom she supposed the Superintendent had whipped, with ridges on his body from the whip; that she had seen Walter Marshall after he had been whipped, and the salt taken into the hall to put into his bath. This testimony was given to corroborate other witnesses. She saw the Superintendent hit Martha Evans in the eye with a towel, she said, and the eye became very sore. She said she had seen the Superintendent hit another girl with the back of his hand; had seen him catch one girl by the neck and shake her, and that Pierce had dumped a swill pail over the head of a girl named Minnie Schiller, because she had put the swill in a wrong pail.

Under cross-examination, she said she had not testified to these things before because she was not asked. These acts of the Superintendent, she said, took place when the Home was at Pleasantville, about twelve years ago. She said she and Martha Evans were the only ones in the kitchen when the Marjory was whipped and given a bath of salt water. She did not hear Nora Adams's testimony that she also was there and saw what happened.

Mrs. Mary Magdalene Holland, recalled, testified that she had seen drops of blood on the floor of the playroom after Pierce had whipped boys; that she never had seen chamois used to ease the chains on the ankles of children who had to wear those articles of punishment; that she had seen Irving Owens after he had been punished, and that his body had ridges upon it where the lashes had struck. Once, she said, the Superintendent made a child eat at the table when it was sick; that the mush made the child sick, so that it threw it up into the bowl, and that then he made her eat a mixture of mush and what she had thrown up. He stood over her with a cat-o-nine-tails to enforce his order, she said, but could not remember the child's name, although she remembered that it was a girl. This took place after the Home had come to White Plains, she said.

Cross-examined, she said she was in the nursery when the little girl was made to eat the mush. All the connecting doors were open. Her attention was attracted to the dining room by hearing Miss Pierce attempt to make the girl eat, and when she would not, threaten to call her father, the Superintendent, who would make her eat. She said she had not testified to these things before because she was not asked.

Alfred Withermax, who was an inmate of the home in 1890 and 1891, said he had been punished with the cat-o'-nine-tails. The one in court was not the one used on him; he had been chained for weeks at a time, and had seen others, girls as well as boys, similarly punished; he had attended the Sunday school, and had seen children slapped with the hymn books, as had been testified to by other witnesses.

Thomas Hill, eighteen years old, of Yonkers, was in the home two years, and was then put into a home in Irvington, from which he went back to the home. He, too, said he had been punished by the Superintendent with the "cat"; he never had seen anything else used for punishing, except that boys had been chained together; the Superintendent usually drew blood every time he used the "cat" on a boy; he had seen them after punishment, and their bodies were full of ridges.

Under cross-examination, he said he had not been in the home for about five years. Albert Jackson was instrumental in getting the witness to testify against Pierce.

Robert Wetz was in the home in 1887, and said that he had been whipped with the "cat," but with a heavier one than the one exhibited; he had been whipped until the blood flowed; he also had had chains locked on his ankles, from which marks were left for two months; he had been punished for not eating corn and oatmeal which "went against him"; he had been made to strip and take a whipping with the "cat" for this want of appetite; he had been punished with the "cat" for not coming down to prayers. He said his mother paid his board in the home while he was there.

Mrs. Charlotte Nau, the mother of the last witness, her first husband's name having been Wetz, said her son had come to her, crying: "Oh, mamma, mamma, take me away from Mr. Pierce," because he was cruel. She told how he punished little children. The stockings on her son's feet stuck fast to his ankles, she said, on account of the sores caused by the shackles and chains he had to wear. When she went to take her boy away, Superintendent Pierce said there was only one little difficulty—about two months' back board. She told him she had paid up in full, but he showed her his books, by which money for two months appeared to be due. She produced receipts for the board up to date. He wanted her to let him have them. She did so, and it was long before she got them back, and then only after she had told him that she had shown them to two other persons who could prove that she had had them.

George Burgess, fifteen years old, testified that he had been whipped with the "cat," and the lashes had wire on the ends and the blood was drawn. They left scars on his body, and they have been seen by all the boys. For six nights he could not lie down on his right side. He is a White Plains boy, and was sent to the home by his father.

Frederick Rollins, a former inmate of the home, told about the same story as the former witness. Pierce had whipped him while in bed until the blood flowed from his cuts.

William Schultz of Yonkers, was the last witness. He said he was whipped with the cat-'o-nine-tails, and counted 155 strokes; he was also whipped with a whalebone whip, and chains were put upon his ankles.

The case was then adjourned.

BAPTIST MINISTERS WRANGLE

DECIDED LACK OF HARMONY AT THE WEEKLY MEETING.

The President's Estimate of Himself Objected To—Squabble over a Nominating Committee.

There was a decided lack of harmony at the regular weekly session of the Baptist Ministers' Conference held yesterday morning in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church.

The semi-annual election of officers is to be held next Monday. The present President, the Rev. J. H. Dudley of Union Hill, N. J., in making that announcement, took occasion to eulogize himself and his own work as Moderator.

"I was," he said, "very anxious to be elected to preside over you. I thought I could elevate the dignity of the office and give a weight that they much needed to the meetings of this conference. I believe I have done so. I am sure no other period of six months has been so pregnant of good to the cause. I must give credit also to the efficient service rendered by our excellent Committee of Arrangements."

The Rev. S. Z. Battens, of the First Baptist Church of Morristown, N. J., moved that the Chairman name a committee of nine to nominate officers.

The Rev. I. W. Brinckerhoff proposed, as an amendment, that the Chair appoint a committee of three and that they be instructed to present a Brooklyn man for President. It has been an unwritten rule that the Presidency go by turn to New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, but at the last election Brooklyn was ignored.

Mr. Battens said Brooklyn had no particular claim, and that the conference needed the best man that could be found, no matter where he came from.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Brinckerhoff's statement of an unwritten law was incorrect. The practice he alluded to had been carried out, but there is no such rule. The conference was unpledged.

"I should also like to say that I do not agree with the Moderator's opinion of himself and his work," Mr. Brinckerhoff announced. "I was Chairman twelve years ago, and the work then done was as dignified and effective as the work under his rulings, I believe in fair play. Give every man a chance to be heard here. We do not want astronomers to show us the stars that shine. We want to see stars that everybody does not know of. Do not let us put our best apples on top. Let us show a fair sample of the contents of the barrel."

The Rev. Dr. A. W. H. Podder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, seconded Mr. Batten's motion. He added: "I am not a candidate for reappointment. I am disgusted with the work and with the complaints of men without qualifications to speak who want to be heard. If I am pushed to the wall, I will make it hot for some of the members by publishing the names of the complainants."

The threat restored, if not harmony, at least silence among all except Mr. Brinckerhoff, who desired to insist on his motion.

The Moderator asked him if he was talking on an amendment or seconding his own motion, and Mr. Brinckerhoff resumed his seat, saying:

"I think perhaps we are both a little out of order, Mr. Chairman."

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Chambliss of East Orange, N. J., said that of his own knowledge some of the best men in this city refused to join the conference and attend its meetings because it was controlled by "ministers who are not pastors." Mr. Brinckerhoff is a member, but having no church charge, is not a pastor.

Mr. Batten's motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: S. Z. Batten, J. W. Brougher, J. M. Chambliss, A. W. H. Podder, E. M. Halderman, W. C. Bitting, J. A. Francis, John Humpstone, A. C. Dixon, and A. Woelfkin.

F. Fletcher, who has been Clerk to the Conference for the past eleven years, handed in his resignation. He said he had learned that his place was wanted for some one else.

"I hope," he concluded, "some day to be able to write a chapter on the works of the would-be reformers of the conference."

The resignation was accepted, and a committee was appointed to prepare a resolution for the minutes in recognition of Mr. Fletcher's long service.

The Rev. S. M. Pogson, Secretary of the Ministers' Home Society, was the orator of the day. His subject was, "The Power of the Spirit; What It Is Not, and What It Is."

In his opening remarks Dr. Pogson said, evidently inadvertently, but pertinently to the recent discussion, "When God made man a minister he did not unmake him as a man."

METHODIST MINISTERS' MEETING.

Prof. Atwater Discusses "Food for the Poorer Classes."

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers held yesterday morning in the lecture hall of the Book Concern, in Fifth Avenue, Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of the investigation of food and nutrition, spoke on "Food for the Poorer Classes."

He told in detail the results of the inquiries made by the department, and called the attention of the ministers to their power, from their relation to the wage earners, to influence many forms of material improvement in food economy.

"One fruitful source of bad economy is the prejudice against the cheaper kind of food," he said, "and the impression that the finer and costlier kinds have some special virtue. It is a false pride, which considers economy in food a thing unworthy of the buyer's dignity. A series of investigations lately begun in this city have brought out some striking illustrations of this unfortunate fact.

"Among the families visited is one of seven persons, so poor that the mother has not a dress in which she is willing to be seen on the street of even the poorer quarter, where she lives. She, therefore, stays in the house, day after day, giving herself up to constant drudgery. The cost of food for the family is $14 a week, or $2 for each person.

"The markets of New-York, including those of this district, afford excellent food at extremely low prices, so the family might be well nourished at half the expense. But these people, some of whom really wish to economize, are the victims of a theory. They think they have "the best."

"They buy the nicest and costliest cuts of beef, the tenderest chicken, the earliest Spring vegetables, and other things in like manner, and pay high prices for them. They will doubtless continue to do so until they learn that their policy is an unwise one, and why it is unwise."

MAY BECOME OBSOLETE BEFORE PRINTED

Lack of Funds Delays Publication of Last Year's Naval Annual.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Navy Department is seriously hampered in the publication of a number of works by the sudden exhaustion of the printing fund to the credit of that department. It is necessary to delay the printing and distribution of orders, circulars, and departmental documents until Congress makes an appropriation of $25,000.

Among the books thus delayed in issue is the 1895 annual of the Naval Intelligence Office, now nine months overdue. The book was long ago ready for the printer, but its publication has been postponed in favor of matter considered of more urgent and practical value.

As the actual importance of the naval intelligence works depends in a great measure on the promptness with which it reaches the hands of its readers, the delay will not add to the value of the 1895 book, while the limitation of the edition of this and all other publications by the Government to 1,000 copies will further lessen the influence of the year book. When funds become available the 1895 naval intelligence book will be the first publication to be issued.

Escaped from Jail in Uniform.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 24.—Henry Hall, who was sent to the Snake Hill Penitentiary Dec. 13 for one year for larceny, yesterday obtained access to a wardrobe in the hallway in which keepers hang their uniforms when not on duty.

He found a suit that fitted him, put it on, walked out of the front door, and made his escape. His absence was not discovered until the keeper whose uniform he had taken went on duty. As he lived in New-York, it is supposed he made his way to that city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant, speaking English, as chambermaid; or would go to grown children and do sewing; country preferred. Can be seen, Monday, from 10 to 2, at 550 Park Av. and 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework, in small private family; no cards. 323 East 69th St.; ring Daily's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to get position for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 436 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, willing to do anything, with private family. Call, Monday, 311 East 38th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress or parlor maid; has good city references. C. S., Box 184, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; willing and obliging; city reference. 51 Leroy St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and sewing or assist with waiting; good reference. 201 West 67th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a colored girl in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. 449 7th Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in small family; best city reference. 66 West 100th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with growing children; best city reference. 149 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; best reference; private family; no cards. 222 East 75th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands baking; care of all dinner parties and luncheons; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal references can be given. H. R., care of Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from last employers. Annie, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; small private family; references. 456 West 20th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands first-class cooking in all branches; first-class reference; no objection to the country. 308 West 43d St.; ring Mrs. Farley's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; competent in all its branches; take entire charge; in a private American family; best city reference; wages, $40. 327 East 41st St.

COOK.—Young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Wages, $25 to $30. A. B., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she highly recommends. Call, at present employer's, 589 5th Av., Monday noon and Tuesday.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references; last employer can be seen. 463 Columbus Av., Rock's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, or as cook and laundress, in a small private family; good wages; good city references. 256 7th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts., middle bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and American cooking; good laundress; city or country; seven years' references. 486 East 59th St., Room 8, one flight.

COOK.—First-class German cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; fine private house; best city references; wages, $25, $30. A. S., 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—An active American woman; private family; take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city references. 317 West 35th St., Room 12.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. 201 West 67th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a girl as experienced cook; willing to do washing and ironing; best personal references. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands good cooking; has good city reference; ring first bell, east. 326 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; the best of city reference. 244 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman to do cooking and coarse washing; city reference. 241 West 30th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent baker; first-class reference from last place. B. M., 220 West 17th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a young woman for small family; city or country; best city reference. H. A., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; best city references. J. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; competent in all branches; best city reference. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook or cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. 312 East 31st St.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced family cook; a good worker; moderate wages; good references. 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell. Advertiser.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private family; good reference. 327 West 44th St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; good city reference. 212 3d Av., top floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept. S. L., 114 East 53d St., care of Snooke.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; all kinds fancy dishes; city or country; city reference. 312 West 49th St., Tinch's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young German Protestant; good cook; plain washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St., top floor.

COOK.—By neat German cook; wash, iron; general housework; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a girl as excellent cook and baker; personal reference. 100 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; best city reference; wages, $35. 157 East 27th St.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook and caterer; by day; private family. M. D., 309 East 42d St.

COOK.—By young German Protestant; good cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By competent woman by day or week; best city reference. G. M., 145 East 32d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Lady recommends very reliable young woman for any kind of day's work. G. W., 127 East 23d St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent cook and excellent laundress; any kind of housework. B., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined lady; experienced; best references; work for $2 a day; take home dresses for alteration to latest styles. Competent, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, permanent position as seamstress in private family. L. M., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants customer at $2 per day. Taylor's system. B., 523 East 85th St., dressmaker's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian Protestant, as governess or companion; willing to go to Europe. 105 West 44th St., care of Mrs. J. Blava.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, diplomée Academy of Paris, as governess; French, German, and music; excellent references. Mlle. F., 75 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess or resident; very successful with backward children; references. Successful, 152 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a governess, visiting or resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a woman as working housekeeper for two or three adults; Episcopalian family preferred. 355 West 16th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed. 239 East 28th St.; ring Daily's bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young colored woman as general housework in flat; sleep home at nights. Baughnaugh, 235 West 61st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small private family; best city references. 402 East 65th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl for housework in small private family; is good cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. W., 377 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best reference. M. L., care of Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By German-American Protestant; understands all kinds of sewing, and the duties of a maid; good city reference. 645 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent, experienced German person; good packer, sewer, hairdresser; care lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good dressmaker and traveler; willing; city reference. Maid, care of Mlle. Joséphine, dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good dressmaker and traveler; willing; city reference. Maid, care of Mlle. Joséphine, dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; elderly lady preferred. M. W., 124 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American (18) as lady's maid in good family; can give good reference. Gerhardy, 229 East 88th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced; traveler; hairdresser; masseuse; best city references; N., 245 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress, or do light chamberwork and sewing; three and a half years' reference. Call, two days, at 326 West 59th St.; ring Scully's bell.

MAID.—By a young American girl to wait on lady or growing girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; eight years' city reference. 149 West 54th St.

MAID or COMPANION.—By a German girl as maid or good companion for traveling; city references. L. H., 1,152 3d Av.

MAID.—By competent, trustworthy French maid; lady can be seen. Maid, 251 Columbus Av.

TRAVELING MAID.—By Swiss; speaks English, French, German; hairdresser, needlewoman, packer. C. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 310 East 31st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.